THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES

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PALGIN

AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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Macmillan Meets Ike Tomorrow On Soviet Plan for A-Test Ban

Progress at Arms Cut Talks

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, is flying to Washington tomorrow to discuss with President Eisenhower the latest phase of the Geneva three-power nuclear test ban talks, it was announced in London and Washington yesterday.

The two statesmen will consult on their answer to last Saturday's Soviet proposals for an immediate ban on all except small underground tests, and for a moratorium on these pending joint research into how to detect them.

Announcement of the visit followed by several hours a report from Geneva, where the 10-nation East-West disarmament conference is also under way, that the two sides are approaching their first agreement.

Mr. Macmillan's trip is being made at the suggestion of the President following communications between them. They are not expected to confer before Monday, however, as Mr. Eisenhower has an engagement in Maryland University Sunday night. The British Premier will probably leave for home Monday night.

All Accept Idea

The U.S., Britain and Russia now all accept the idea of banning all detectable nuclear tests, which means all but the small underground ones. The Americans have tabled a proposal to this effect at the Geneva conference. However, while the Americans want to remain free to conduct small underground blasts, Britain, which has no plans to carry out underground tests, is known to have favoured a moratorium. The Russians in effect swung round to this view.

Observers in London believe Mr. Macmillan will attempt to persuade Mr. Eisenhower to accept the British view and will suggest that the moratorium be not of long duration.

At the 10-nation disarmament talks, meanwhile, the West said it saw agreement on six aspects of the international control of any agreed arms cut measures.

These points are:

- The need for an international control disarmament organisation.
- Control from the very first stage of disarmament.
- Control must be maintained after completion of a disarmament measure to prevent secret violations.
- Participation of all states in a world disarmament pact and declarations by them of the total forces and conventional armaments they have.
- Control over reductions of armed forces and armaments.
- Verification of disarmament measures by international controllers or inspectors.

Mr. Zorin was reported by conference sources to have said he thought these points were sufficient and the conference should take concrete steps to disarmament. They could apply the six points to specific measures of disarmament and then go on to corresponding degrees of control.

The next session of the conference is to be held this morning. (Reuter)

Khrushchev Urges No-Attack Contract for Nato, Warsaw

PARIS (UPI). — Premier Nikita Khrushchev yesterday called for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Nato and the Warsaw pact which links the East European nations.

He made the proposal at a luncheon given by Prime Minister Michel Debre at his Hotel Matignon residence, shortly after a two-hour private meeting between Mr. Khrushchev and President Charles de Gaulle.

"There are no limits to the cooperation between our two countries. Our interests clash nowhere," Mr. Khrushchev said.

"It is necessary to conclude a non-aggression pact between the two groupings of nations," he added, thus reiterating Russia's offer for a pact between Nato and the Warsaw pact military alliance.

Call for Cooperation

At the same time Mr. Khrushchev, on the second day of his 11-day tour of France, also made a strong appeal for French-Soviet cooperation.

The actual text of his speech was not immediately released. But an authorised French source reported the Soviet Premier said:

- "It is necessary that the U.S.S.R. and France be united for the maintenance of peace.
- "We do not wish to drive a wedge between France and her Western allies.
- "Soviet-French cooperation does not at all demand the renunciation of regimes or ideologies."

In an impromptu statement following a luncheon toast by M. Debre, the Soviet leader also took an apparent reference to Germany:

"I would like to point out," he said, "that history demonstrates that the threats which weigh on our country have always come from the same direction."

Speaking of his visit so far, Mr. Khrushchev said: "It is true our visit is brief, but insofar as I have been able to take account, and insofar as our meetings and talks yesterday have proved it to me, we have the same feelings, the same aspirations, the same worries about those things which concern the necessity of safeguarding peace and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

U.S. Issues Copies Of Berlin Accord

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The State Department yesterday issued photographic copies of the Anglo-Soviet-U.S. agreement of September, 1944, on the allied occupation of Germany — to disprove Communist claims that Berlin is part of East Germany.

The photographs, the Department said, showed there was "no basis for suggesting that Berlin has somehow been mysteriously merged with or placed on the territory of one of the occupation powers."

The first article of the agreement, as shown in the copies, said that Germany would be divided into three occupation zones "and a special Berlin area, which will be under joint occupation by the three powers."

France joined the agreement in July, 1945, after her liberation.

Rebels in Morocco Trapped by Troops

PARIS (UPI). — Moroccan Army troops have encircled 160 rebel tribesmen in the mountains of central Morocco and issued a surrender-or-die ultimatum, French press reports said on Thursday.

The rebels were cornered by royal troops near Bin el Ouidane, high in the snow-capped Atlas Mountain range, 120 miles south-east of Rabat, it was said.

Public Meetings Banned In S. Africa for Three Months

CAPETOWN. — Minister of Justice F. C. Erasmus on Thursday banned all public meetings of all races in every main city and most big towns throughout South Africa. The ban, effective immediately, will last three months.

It did not apply to religious services, funerals and meetings approved by magistrates. The move came after security police yesterday raided homes of African leaders in Johannesburg, Benoni and elsewhere in the wake of rioting on Monday in which police shooting killed more than 70 Africans and wounded about 200.

The security officers were believed to be searching for evidence which would prove the leaders were organising the wave of stay-at-home campaigns in the Union.

In Johannesburg, about 50 Africans gathered in front of the main police station and demanded to be arrested because they were not carrying passes. No arrests were made but their particulars were taken down and they were allowed to go. Five Africans were sentenced in the Native Commissioners Court for not carrying their identity books; two to 10 cuts with a light cane, and three to eight cuts.

(The riots started over demonstrations against requiring Africans to bear passes.)

Stoning of police vehicles was reported yesterday from Nyanga, a township near Capetown, where Africans set up roadblocks, lit fires and warned whites to keep out. Heavy police guards were standing by. An armoured patrol reported "things are cooking up" and thousands of Africans were in the streets. *(UP, Reuter)*

Afro-Asians Ask UN Council Session

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — After an emergency session of the 29-nation Afro-Asian group yesterday to discuss possible U.N. action on the recent riots in South Africa, Omar Abdul Hamid Adeel of the Sudan told reporters that the group would call for "an immediate" meeting of the Security Council.

EDITORIAL

Friday, March 25, 1960

28 Adar, 5720, 27 Ramadhan, 1379

Vol. XXXVI, No. [illegible]

TRUTH LASTS LONGEST

WE live, here, in the midst of a web of omissions, half-truths and outright lies and fabrications, bandied from one Arab country to another in print and through the air. The Egyptians scream at the Iraqis that they are Communists and servants of Israel, and the Iraqis scream back that the Egyptians are slaves of imperialism and have stolen a part of Palestine and refuse to yield it up again. The Jordanians swing from side to side and abuse is heaped on their heads as a matter of habit from east, north and south.

We have often enough in the past suffered political defeat as a result of this technique. In the pre-Sinai period, Nasser was accustomed hurriedly to put out some fanciful version of any engagement that had just taken place. After the battle at Sabha, where Israel troops cleared Egyptian fortifications from a demilitarized area, the Egyptian version of the incident described a counter-attack in which hundreds of Israel troops were killed. The story was believed because, as "proof" of the casualties, he declared that the Israel troops had all worn large hooks in their belts to be used in dragging away the dead. This story appeared in a number of newspapers in various parts of the world. The official Israel version had to be pieced together from army commanders, checked and counterchecked, mulled over by military security experts, who into the bargain often felt that the less printed, the better. The result was a bald statement six to ten hours after the fine oriental version produced by Nasser, and the development of some very false notions about Israel in important centres abroad.

The Arabic press is not devoted to accuracy, but it is a controlled press and is therefore, sometimes against its own will, an accurate picture of what Nasser would like to have the world believe. When 'Al Gomhouriya' proclaims in bombastic headlines that the U.A.R. has no aim but to destroy Israel and will do so very soon, that may not be strictly factual, but it is an accurate and important picture of what goes on in Nasser's mind. Not to record such statements on the grounds that they are "Egyptian propaganda" would be doing ourselves an injustice.

There is evidence of the wish to frighten and blackmail both us and those nations which might consider supplying us with heavy armaments. We shall do best if we make sure that we reproduce the Egyptian press as fully as possible. It would not need a network of skilled Egyptian spies to deduce that there must be truth in the report; and only a step from there to trying out similar statements simply to see which will be passed over in silence in Israel and must therefore be important.

Naturally, informed comment on the accuracy of the Egyptian report could involve a serious breach of military security. But to neglect completely the republication of matter emanating from Cairo is senseless and positively harmful. It is of prime importance that we should know as much as we can of our enemies, and that we should print as much of the truth as we know. It would surprise some quarters how rarely the truth can do harm.

UK Colonial Sec'y Touring Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (Reuter). — Mr. Iain MacLeod, the British Colonial Secretary, arrived here last night on a two-week tour during which he will visit all three territories of the Rhodesian Federation and have talks on a new constitution for Nyasaland.

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B-G: Peace in General Discussed on Tour

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said that the aim of his mission abroad was to discuss "peace in general," and not only the specific problems of Israel.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, rosy and rested, but complaining that he was only now beginning to feel the fatigue, addressed the Mapai Convention at the Mann Auditorium last night. It was his first public appearance after his return, the previous night, from the pre-Summit tour which had taken him to the U.S. and the U.K. Mr. Ben-Gurion said he would not say anything about his talks with President Eisenhower, the West German Chancellor and the British Prime Minister until he had reported to the Cabinet.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who was originally scheduled to speak on the need for labour unity, returned to this subject later in his speech, which lasted less than an hour. He said there was need for everybody, "including such great institutions as the Histadrut, of whose achievement the whole nation should be proud," to increase their sense of responsibility towards the community. It was the Israel worker's privilege to work not only for his own class interests, but for the historic interests of the whole nation, Mr. Ben-Gurion added.

Unity Welcome

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that, in his opinion, the majority of workers would welcome a United Labour movement. He suggested, therefore, that the Central Committee of Mapai should formulate the basic principles of such an organisation and submit them to every worker in Israel.

"Everyone who accepts them will take part in the merger convention, which will take place within six months."

The evening session of the convention marked the 30th anniversary of the founding of Mapai. Mr. Yosef Almogi, the Party Secretary-General, passed the chair to Mr. Ben-Gurion. (Almogi Speech — Page 3, Col. 2).

Mr. S. Yavnieli, one of the veterans of the party; Mrs. Yehudit Simhoni; Mr. Shmuel Dayan; and Mr. Yosef Kitzis, recalled the difficulties which Ahdut Avoda and Hapoel Hatzair encountered before they merged, and said that should serve as a sign for labour movements today to overcome their tendency to separatism. The hall was packed to capacity, although admittance was by invitation only.

The Tzadikoff choir sang three pioneer songs, popular 30 years ago, while Mr. Yehuda Eren recited excerpts from speeches made at the founding conference by David Remez and Yosef Sprinzak, both now dead.

Mr. Ben-Gurion began his speech by recalling his visit to the United States nine years ago. Economic experts, he said, were then of the opinion that Jews would not buy Bonds, because they preferred to give charity which was exempt from income tax.

"How little the experts knew what makes the Jewish heart click!" On his latest visit, Mr. Ben-Gurion said he had found "solidarity with Israel" as never before.

Treatment of Africans

He said he could reveal one point in his talks, which was that Asian and African peoples could not be won over by material and scientific aid alone, but by treating them as "part of the family," without condescension, as we in Israel treat members of different communities.

Mr. Ben-Gurion reminded his audience that the success of his mission had been prepared by the fostering of international relations by "The two Foreign Ministers, Mr. Abba Eban, Mr. Eliahu Elath, and Mr. Avraham Harman, as well as by the late Reuven Shiloah and Ya'akov Herzog" and friends among Jews in the U.S. and the U.K., "whether they call themselves Zionists or not."

"Our future and fate will not be decided by international powers, good or bad, but by ourselves," Mr. Ben-Gurion reminded his audience.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, protected from rain by umbrella, greeted at Lydda airport on arrival Wednesday night by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Bodrov. Muchlistech Photo

Bodrov, to Moscow on Leave, Says B-G Wants to Meet 'K'

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail F. Bodrov, yesterday confirmed reports that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had expressed his wish to meet with the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev.

Before boarding his plane for home leave in Moscow with Mrs. Bodrov, the Ambassador said, in reply to a question from the *Itim* correspondent: "The press published such reports some six months ago, or at some other time — I can't recall at the moment. But this report is true."

At the same time Mr. Bodrov denied reports that his absence would correspond with Israel's Independence Day celebrations, when, as doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, it would fall to him to present the corps' greetings to the President. He said he was taking a month's leave. Independence Day falls on May 2 this year.

Mr. Bodrov said the reports of his intention to be away from Israel on Independence Day "must be treated in the same way as Kol Yisrael's announcement on Wednesday that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was returning to Israel on Thursday morning." Actually, Mr. Ben-Gurion arrived on Wednesday evening and Mr. Bodrov arrived to greet him just before the airplane was to begin unloading its passengers. Soviet Embassy circles told *Itim* that Mr. Bodrov had prepared to greet the Prime Minister according to the Kol Yisrael announcement.

On the same plane, Mr. Anatoli Leonov, Attaché at the Soviet Embassy, left for home with his wife and son after completing his tour of duty, and Archimandrite Nikolai Gulin, Jerusalem Chairman of the Russian-Palestine Society, left on home leave.

El Al to Purchase 2 Boeing 707's

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Government this week approved the purchase by El Al of two Boeing-707 jet airliners of the latest 420 series, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The 707's will be delivered in the middle of 1961, and will cost about $17m., including spares, training of crews, literature, etc.

It now seems highly improbable that El Al will fly jet planes across the Atlantic this year, as negotiations with Varig, the Brazilian carrier, on the joint operation of their two Boeing 707's failed to materialise.

The American Export-Import Bank is expected to grant El Al a seven-year loan to purchase the Boeings, and only 20 per cent of the cost will be required as an initial payment from here.

The 420 model of the 707 is the largest and longest-range of the Boeing aircraft.

El Al circles were not ready to comment yesterday concerning negotiations with Varig or the purchase of the jets, except to say that its Board of Directors will discuss the matter "very soon," and that two of its pilots had been on test flights in 707's in the U.S. recently.

The Convair and Douglas companies also offered their latest jets to El Al.

New Tremor Strikes Moroccan Villages

RABAT (Reuter). — Four remote Atlas mountain villages, already hard hit by the earthquake which razed Agadir on February 29, were again badly damaged by a strong tremor Tuesday night, according to reports reaching here on Thursday.

Two of them, Ou-Imi-Thiki and Igourdane, north of Agadir, were reported completely destroyed. The other villages, Agnou and Massa, southward near Tiznit, received less damage. No casualties have been reported. Telephone and road communications were almost completely wiped out.

From Berne, it was reported that Switzerland was shaken by a series of earth tremors early yesterday morning, the epicentre appearing to have been near the well-known ski resort of Muerren, in the Bernese Oberland.

The shocks were felt generally throughout Switzerland and in Geneva some persons were flung out of their beds. No major damage was reported to have been caused, and there were no injuries.

CEYLON

In yesterday's editorial on Ceylon, owing to a regrettable misprint, a sentence that should have read "No parliamentary majority exists" — appeared as "No parliament exists."

Dag Quotes POST On B-G Meeting

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold quoted from *The Jerusalem Post* here on Thursday when questioned on his recent meeting with Premier Ben-Gurion.

At his press conference, Mr. Hammarskjold said that he agreed with the quotation in the *Post* of the statement made by Mr. Ben-Gurion in which the latter said, "We had a friendly and frank exchange regarding our differences of opinion." The Secretary-General added, "I'll stand on that."

Questioned about reports allegedly citing the Israel Premier as saying that the Secretary-General voiced no objection to Israel's use of the Jordan River waters for irrigation purposes, Mr. Hammarskjold said, "I believe those answers by Mr. Ben-Gurion were made in reply to leading questions."

On the Greek freighter Astypalea, which the U.A.R. has detained at Port Said since December 17, Mr. Hammarskjold said nothing more than his regular "nothing new."

U.A.R. SEES U.S. LOANS

CAIRO (Reuter). — Loans amounting to more than $20 m. will be granted to the U.A.R. by the U.S. for development and irrigation projects, reliable sources said.

Israel Denies Plane Lands in Saudia

The Israel Army spokesman yesterday denied a Cairo report claiming that Israel planes had landed on Saudi Arabian territory on Wednesday evening. He said no Israel planes are missing and the story is without foundation.

Cairo Radio had quoted Saudi Arabian authorities as announcing over Mecca Radio that Saudi Arabian coastguards have seized an Israel plane that landed near the Gulf of Akaba.

SYMINGTON TO STAND FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Senator Stuart Symington, of Missouri, announced in a formal statement on Thursday that he would seek the Democratic nomination for President.

Missing Plane Found Near Akaba Gulf

CAIRO (Reuter). — A private Catalina flying boat, owned by Mr. Thomas Candell of California, which was lost on Wednesday over Egypt, has been found near the northern tip of the Gulf of Akaba.

This was announced on Thursday by the U.S. Embassy here, which also said all passengers aboard were safe. Mr. Candell is on a world tour with his wife and four children. He took off from Luxor for Jerusalem.

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Social & Personal

The Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. Bas Backer yesterday gave a luncheon at their residence in honour of the Director-General of the Netherlands Ministry of Finance, Jonkheer Van Lennep and Mme. Van Lennep. Among the guests were the Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol; the Governor of the Bank of Israel and Mrs. D. Horowitz; the Director-General of the Ministry of Finance and Mrs. Y. Arnon; Mrs. P. Van Leer; Mr. M. Nurock; the Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. A. Chelouche, and the First Secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. de Hoop Scheffer.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, yesterday toured various Hadassah health institutions in Jerusalem and discussed the organization's administrative and medical problems with department heads.

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The Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires, Miss Francisca Fernandez-Hall, yesterday visited Technion City, accompanied by Mr. N. Ratzkowsky, Guatemalan Honorary Consul.

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The Tel Aviv branch of the British Legion yesterday gave a reception in honour of Sir Brunel Cohen, who was Treasurer of the Legion for 25 years. The British Ambassador, Mr. Francis Patrick Hancock, and the Chairman of the Tel Aviv branch, Mr. L. L. Arnold, greeted Sir Brunel, who is here with Lady Cohen on a fortnight's visit.

•

A farewell party for Mr. Arthur Saul Super, who is leaving for South Africa shortly to assume the editorship of "The Zionist Record," was given by Mr. and Mrs. D. Schleifer at their home in Tel Aviv yesterday. Among those present were the Ghanaian Ambassador, the Liberian Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Rebecca Sieff.

•

Mrs. Ethel Cohen, of the Esco Foundation, New York, visited the Hebrew University yesterday and was received by the President, Prof. B. Mazar. She was afterwards the guest of honour at a University luncheon. Captain B. H. Liddell Hart also visited the University yesterday.

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Judge Joseph Proskauer, former Justice of the New York Supreme Court, was on Thursday the guest of the Israel-America League at a reception at the home of the League Chairman and Mrs. S.Z. Abramov. Among those present were Mr. Murat Williams, Counsellor at the American Embassy, and Judge N. Bar-Zakai, Relieving President of the Tel Aviv District Court.

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Gina Bachauer, the pianist, and Gary Bertini, the conductor, were guests of honour at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Haim Krongold at their home after Wednesday night's I.P.O. concert at the Edison Hall, Jerusalem. Among those present were the Greek Diplomatic Representative, Mr. P. Pandermalis; senior Foreign Ministry officials; friends of the Orchestra Association, and musicians.

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Mme. Jean Bourdeillette, wife of the French Ambassador, was entertained to tea on Thursday at the Jerusalem home of Mrs. Yehuda Gaulan. Among those present were members of the World Wizo Executive, and heads of other women's organisations. Mrs. Rosa Ginossar spoke on Wizo.

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Mr. I. Kanev, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kupat Holim, yesterday met with the delegation of the Social Affairs Group of the Commission of the European Economic Community (Common Market), consisting of Prof. Giuseppe Petrilli, Dr. Romolo Arena and Dr. Gust de Muynck, for a discussion of social security problems. The members of the delegation visited the Beilinson Hospital, where they were the luncheon guests of the Executive.

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BIRTH

NOF — To Eva and Daniel Nof — a daughter.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

The memorial service scheduled to be held this morning at the graveside of Berl Caralnik, at Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem, has been postponed until further notice.

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Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-6) (Tel. 57785)

Film Distributors Hit 'Lax' Rules

TEL AVIV. — The organized film distributors yesterday called the press together to complain that film import regulations were too lax.

Messrs. E. Singer and V. Steiner, of the Association of Film Distributors, and Mr. S. Grunwald, Chairman of the Association of Distributors of American Films, complained that the liberalization of film imports had lowered the quality of cinema performances, and incidentally was costing them money. They pointed out that before owners of foreign securities — mostly recipients of German restitution payments — were allowed to bring films into the country, the Treasury used to issue 500 film import licences a year, of which only about 400 were used.

Last year, with the introduction of a more liberal policy, 800 films were imported. This amount was not only much more than the country's cinemas could show in the course of a year — some 400 unshown films were in stock — but was far in excess of the number of good films produced annually. Moreover, the indiscriminate purchasing by "amateurs" was forcing the price of films up.

The distributors emphasized that they were not interested in establishing a cartel, but had the interests of the industry as a whole at heart. They were prepared to accept new members who showed themselves to be "professionally qualified."

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All times G.M.T.

DEPARTURES: Olympic 645, to Nicosia and Athens — 0610. B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0730. T.W.A. 871, to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0640. Alitalia 451, to Rome—0905. El Al 209, to Rome, Paris and New York — 1300.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1435. B.E.A. 126, from London, Rome and Athens — 2040. El Al 208, from New York, Paris and Rome — 1755. Cyprus Airways 22, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia — 2159.

Prepared by Civil Aviation Dept.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Captain B. H. Liddell Hart

Military Expert Who Looks Down on Generals

Prominently displayed in the show windows of Israel book shops is Captain B. H. Liddell Hart's book "Strategy." Like his other works on the technique of modern warfare, this has become an invaluable handbook of the Israel Defence Forces.

"You Israelis," he said in Jerusalem yesterday over a tall glass of whisky and water (without ice) at the King David Bar, "You Israelis have fulfilled very well my three basic principles: mobility, flexibility, surprise. It is one of my great consolations that Israel utilizes them even better than did the Germans in World War II."

(General Guderian, creator and trainer of the German armoured forces, who led the 1940 break-through described himself as "one of Liddell Hart's disciples in tank affairs.")

His 1.93 m. height — which is emphasized by his extreme leanness and long legs—makes him thankful that the Defence Forces, to whom he is to deliver six formal and many informal lectures during his fortnight's visit, "provided me with a car with plenty of legroom."

For him, sufficient leg room is not only a matter of comfort, but also of necessity because he was wounded in the leg during World War I.

Advised Hore-Belisha

Now 64 years old, he became an enthusiastic student of military tactics and strategy while a boy. Educated at Cambridge, he fought through the War, retiring in 1927 with the rank of Captain. Since then he has written prolifically on military subjects for the British Army and the general public. In 1937, he became personal adviser to the new War Minister, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, when hectic efforts were being made to modernize the British Army.

"Would you say that the 'experts' are ahead of the generals in understanding warfare?"

"It all depends on the experts," he laughed. His pipe went out and he relit it with a match. "Some are. Some aren't." His pipe went out again, and again he relit it. "Every time I answer a question," he explained, "my pipe goes out. Once, after a lecture, I answered questions for 90 minutes. I used up 91 matches."

Captain Liddell Hart, an inveterate pipe smoker, always carries four pipes to ensure a cool smoke. He buys his match boxes by the gross and has often been accused of smoking more matches than tobacco. His charming wife, Kathleen, who is accompanying him, says that his dead match sticks provide the household with kindling wood.

He says his singular talent as an expert stems from the fact that "most generals get blinded by their own special interests, loyalties and sympathies, or just don't have the time to see the obvious."

As a man who has spent the last few decades dealing with military leaders, "I don't have a very high opinion of most generals. But the Israel generals from Rav-Aluf Y. Dori onwards have proved exceptions."

Friend of Zionism

As a friend of Zionism since meeting Weizmann in the early 'thirties, it has "been a great thrill to come here and see a vision of 30 years fulfilled."

He received his first inkling of the fighting abilities of the new Israeli in 1936 when Field-Marshal (then General) Sir John Dill told him he "was enormously impressed by the young men in the communal settlements."

Captain Liddell Hart took public issue with Field-Marshal Montgomery's 1948 statement that "the Arabs will overrun the Jews in 10 days." Captain Liddell Hart then pointed out that the Arabs would fail for three reasons: 1) they lacked organizing ability and could not deploy their men properly; 2) they could not mount a coordinated attack; 3) the Jew will face death more willingly than the Arab.

He regrets the continued tension between Israel and Jordan. "The Jordanians are the most virile of all the Arabs," he says. "And I would like to see Israel and Jordan get along. If King Abdullah were alive, I am sure he would have worked for an understanding."

Today, 12 years after the War of Independence, Israel's position vis-a-vis the Arab countries is still "favourable, but I would like to see Israel get more modern equipment."

But modern weapons are valueless without high morale. In a battle between two armies with similar equipment, that with the higher morale and better technical skill will win.

The infantry soldier plays a small role in nuclear war, but in non-nuclear war he will play a vital part since tanks and men will attack in close harmony. The infantry soldier must be carried swiftly into battle on vehicles — becoming "tank marines."

"One hundred tank marines going into action at the right time are more valuable than 5,000 infantrymen arriving a few hours later."

MACABEE DEAN

Cables in Brief

POPULATION. — The population of the United States stood at 179,452,000 on February 1, the Census Bureau announced. This was an increase of 3,483,000 or two per cent from a year earlier.

BONNARD. — Abel Bonnard, 76-year-old wartime Vichy Government Education Minister, was sentenced in Paris to be banished from French territory for 10 years for collaborating with the Germans in World War II. But the court set the banishment to take effect from May 2, 1950, which meant Bonnard left the court a free man.

ILLEGAL. — A woman said to have caused the death of a man by whipping him with the dried tail of a ray fish, has been charged in Manila with homicide and the illegal practice of medicine, the Philippine news service has reported.

PORT. — A group of 14 Yugoslav engineers and technicians have left Belgrade for the U.A.R., where they will start building a new port at Tartus, Syria.

STUDENTS. — A total of 2,226 students from Africa and the Middle East are studying at Austrian universities, according to a Government report. They come mainly from Egypt (768), Iran (687), Turkey (155), Israel (145) and Syria (130).

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 5.18 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.31 p.m.

Portion: Vayakhel—P'kuddei Sh'mot: 35, 1—40, 37.

Haftara: Yehezkel 45, 18—46, 18.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 5.25 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.25 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight Minha, 5.25 p.m. Arvit, 5.45 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 p.m. Minha, 5.05 p.m. Arvit, 6.18 p.m. At 5.20 p.m. Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig. Services conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Lecture on Haphtara tomorrow, 8.15 a.m. Sermon Rabbi Dr. A. Jospe — Washington on "Problems of Jewish Youth today."

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'Yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: S. Tabib.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (36 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda). Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.20 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (35 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.45 p.m. Arvit, 6.26 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 28 Ussishkin, 4798.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24642. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. JAFFA: El Kamel, 65 Yefet (4), 83261. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 72046. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampher. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. NATANYA: Natanya. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Levant, 5 Hamelech David, 4866.

TEL AVIV: (day) Altman, 1 King George, 63791. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Volkovisky, 36 Herzl, 84657. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Kitiwics, 22 Hayarkon, 63066. JAFFA: Galnika, 19 Yefet (4), 83429. (evening) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station, 22385. Moskowitz, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. JAFFA: Galnika, 19 Yefet (4), 83429. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72640. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampher. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. NATANYA: Natanya. HAIFA: Paiss, 31 Joseph, 4014. Moriah, Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 81609. Arlosoroff, Haifa Bay, 71720.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Sharhal, Harav Berlin, Beit Kadima, 2620. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5A Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Warren, 15 Soutine, 27037. Dr. Weiss, 72 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274. Dr. Maier, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Block 13A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandburg, 68 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 129 Modi'in). Dr. Panberg, 176 Haroeh.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 2424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shumert, 7 Gaza Rd., 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, HOLON, RAMAT GAN, HAIFA: Same as yesterday.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Film Show:— Israeli films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon—1 p.m.

• Children's Concert:— "Everybody's Instrument — the Voice." Commentary by Mrs. Yocheved Dostrovsky. With members of the Academy's Voice Department, Mr. Arieh Zemanek at the Piano. Rubin Music Academy, 3.

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.

Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron — Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Music to Inspire:— Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, Rachmaninoff Second Piano Concerto (background pictures). YMCA, 8.30 All welcome.

• Exhibitions:— Oils, aquarelles, drawings by Menahem Helholz; sculptures by Constant. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1, 3-6; tomorrow: 10-2.

Artists House: Today and tomorrow 10-1. Haifa painters Shlomo Ickowitch, Rafael Mohar and Haim Nahor exhibit their works.

"Israel Today" — permanent exhibition, Binyanei Haooma, 10-4 daily. Fridays 10-1.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Road, Tel. 63797. Est. 1935. 9-1, 3-7. Friday 9-2. New exhibition: Paintings by Mach, Stern, Ben Shaul, Ascheim, Holzman, Kossonoghi, Singer, Pins, Dror and Levanon. All purchases mailed upon request.

• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art: Archaeological objects; Primitive Art. Dutch and Flemish drawings from the Fodor Collection, Amsterdam. Brazilian Prints. Paintings and prints from the Low Countries—Museum Collection. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Memorial Exhibition of works by Sir Leonard Woolley and Dutch drawing. Today: 9-1.

Department of Antiquities, 33 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: New excavations at Beersheba, Eynan and Tel Mor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House: 8.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-4.

TEL AVIV

• Circus:— Warsaw Circus. 3.30.

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— Paintings by Collin Hack. Israel Painters and Sculptors Assen., 9 Alharizi. 10-1, 4-7.

The Graphic Art of Toulouse-Lautrec. International Travel Posters. Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Today, Tomorrow: 10-1.

Oils by Ruth Arion. Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon. 10-1, 4-8.

African Primitive Art: statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner (over 180 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.

Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service.— Today: 10-1, tomorrow: 7-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club. Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehaluts, Tel. 67265.

HADERA

• Italian Puppet Theatre:— Piccoli, 4, 8.30. Last performances.

GIVATAYIM

• Theatre:— Ohel: "Hotel Paradiso," Hador, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Morning Music Hour:— Organ, and these records: Mozart: Symphony No. 38 in D flat major, K. 319. Schumann: Etudes Symphoniques, op. 13. Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 1 in E flat. YMCA, 10.30 a.m. Public welcome.

• Theatre:— The Little Theatre presents: "Three in One" — Three one-act plays, mystery, drama, comedy. YMCA, 8.30.

• Chamber Music:— Jerome Lowenthal, piano, Menahem Breuer, violin, Zvi Harel, 'cello, play trio by Mozart (K. 542), Ravel (A minor), Schubert (op. 99). Wise Auditorium, 8.

TEL AVIV

• Theatre:— Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 6.30. "Twelve Angry Men," 9.30. Cameri: "Twelfth Night," 6.45, 9.30. Ohel: "Known in Public," 8.30.

• Circus:— Warsaw Circus, 6.30, 9.30.

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

Galei Gondola Restaurant — for gourmets, 57 Rehov Pinsker, 10 a.m. — 3 a.m.

Typical Hungarian Restaurant "Ven Diofa," Manager: Laslo Egyed, 14-16 Kikar Dizengoff, 2nd floor. Open 8 p.m. till dawn. Hungarian cuisine. Gypsy music. Candlelight. European standard.

• Chamber Music:— Concert sponsored by Mme. Bethsabee de Rothschild: Boccherini, Weber, Honegger. Partos (Toeplitz — flute, Tal — violin, Steinberg — violin, Mense — 'cello. Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30.

• Bridge:— "Talpiot" Bridge Club (Dr. Landau). Tournaments, lectures. Eden Bar, 22 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 25764.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:— Annual exhibition of the Association of Artists and Sculptors, Haifa Artists House, 22 UNO Ave., Daily except Fridays, 10-1 and 4-7.

Japanese Prints of Today. Watercolours by Kossonogi. Museum of Modern Art, 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. March 26: "Visit of the Old Lady," 6.30; "Twelve Angry Men," 9.30. Sun. March 27: "Twelve Angry Men," (popular prices). Mon. March 28: "Twelve Angry Men." Tues. March 29: "Visit of the Old Lady." Wed. March 30: "The Trees Die Standing." Haifa: "Twelve Angry Men," Tamar, 9 p.m. Thurs. March 31: "The Trees Die Standing" — Herzliya. "Twelve Angry Men" — Hadera.

All performances are held at Beit Habimah in Tel Aviv and commence at 8.30, unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Tel Aviv — 8.30 p.m. Sat. March 26, Tues. March 29, Sat. April 2: LA PERICHOLE. Haifa — Armon Hall, Thurs. March 31: ALEXANDRA

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The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy, with isolated showers in the morning. Outlook for Sunday: Partly cloudy to fair, with a rise in temperature.

Weather Synopsis: The barometric low over our region which among rainfall during the past five days has moved eastward. As a result, the weather will stabilize.

	*A	B	C
Mt. Cam'an	17	5-12	4-13
Tiberias	18	10-20	7-18
Haifa Port	19	13-19	11-21
Nazareth	18	12-18	10-21
Tel Aviv Kirya	19	13-18	10-21
Tel Aviv Port	21	13-17	11-19
Lydda Airport	19	9-17	6-21
Jerusalem	18	4-16	1-18
Beersheba	19	10-16	4-18
Eilat	19	16-22	13-26

*) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday morning. C) Temperature forecast.

RAINFALL (in mm.)

	A	B.
Acre	23	477.4
Haifa port	13.1	344.3
Hadera	37.0	452.0
Netanya	27.3	480.0
Tel Aviv Port	23.1	368.3
Tel Aviv Kirya	20.6	368.4
Lydda Airport	20.5	360.1
Hazor	20.6	192.2
Eros	15.2	134.4
Mt. Cham'an	28.5	544.0
Afula	21.5	381.4
Jerusalem	15.4	180.1
Tiberias	17.4	180.9
Beersheba	8.1	67.0

A. Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Thursday.
B. Total rainfall since August 1, 1959.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Simon Jaglow, of New York, 1960 Chairman of the American-European Division of the U.J.A., accompanied by Mrs. Jaglow.

DEPARTURES

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Dr. Israel Rab-Mair (Rosenberg), for London, to attend the conference of the British Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrachi (by El Al).

The Director of the Middle East Regional Office of the I.L.O. in Istanbul, Dr. S.K. Jain, for Istanbul, after a week's visit (by El Al).

The Israel Consul in Chicago, Mr. Mattitiahu Dagan, to return to his post after spending two weeks here with a group of Chicago investors (by Air France).

Mr. Kwaku B. Asante, First Secretary in the Ghana Embassy, to Ghana, after completing his tour of duty (by B.O.A.C.).

Sportswriter Phet Dies at 74

TEL AVIV. — The funeral took place on Thursday of Benzion Phet, the "doyen" of Israel sports correspondents, who died after a short illness at Hadassah hospital here during Wednesday night. Phet was 74. He leaves a wife and son.

Only last Monday, he was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Sports Section of the Journalists Association.

Phet was born in Poland, and as a young man played football and tennis. He came to Palestine in the '20's to become Sports Editor of "Ha'aretz" and later chairman of the Football Association.

Almogi for Bigger Mapai Executive

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary General of Mapai, Mr. Yosef Almogi, M.K., yesterday rejected criticism that the enlarged executive framework of the party would slow down its operation.

"The size of the body has no bearing on its efficiency," Mr. Almogi declared, deriding "colleagues who believe in whittling down executive bodies to three members, one of whom is on permanent overseas leave and another on the sick list."

He was addressing the Ninth Mapai Convention, meeting for its second day of deliberations at the Mann Auditorium.

Other speakers at the morning session included Mr. Haim G'vati, former Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture. He demanded immediate help for the settlements whose very existence was threatened by the drought. This disaster, he said, climaxed a long period of poor returns due to overproduction.

Throughout the morning, speakers spoke to a half-empty auditorium, most of the delegates milling in the corridors.

5-Minute Limit

At the afternoon session, many delegates withdrew their names from the list of speakers scheduled to participate in the general debate after the chairman of the session, Mr. Abba Eban, announced that they would be limited to five minutes. They claimed that they could not speak their pieces in that brief time.

Mr. D. Maletz criticized the party for treating professional persons within its ranks as "second-class" members.

The Mayor of Tiberias, Mr. M. Cuahar, charged the party with indifference towards municipal affairs, declaring that the Interior portfolio in the Cabinet should have been assigned to Mapai. (Mr. M. H. Shapiro, of the National Religious Party, is Minister of the Interior.)

Mr. I. Zakai demanded intensified activity among youngsters in the development towns. Supporting this view, Mr. E. Poraz also demanded that the nation's youth be required to give an additional year of national service in development areas. Miss Ada Maimon urged that all pioneering youth movements be allowed to conduct activities in the State Schools. Only the Scouts may now do so.

A SECTION for women has been organized as part of the Tel Aviv branch of the Journalists Association, to promote the professional interests of women journalists.

The Minister of Agriculture, Abul Mahe Dayan, being welcomed home early Thursday morning from a Bonds and U.J.A. speaking tour in the U.S. and Canada. He also visited Japan, Britain and France. Greeting him as he descends from the Air France plane are the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres (right) and the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Yitzhak Levy (left).
Photo: Air France

Two Big Fires in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — Damage estimated at tens of thousands of pounds was caused by two big fires which broke out here late Wednesday night.

As four engines went into action at the site of a blaze that erupted at the Agan Chemical Mfrs. storeroom, at Abu Kebir, the lone fireman remaining at Fire Brigade headquarters in north Tel Aviv attempted to fight a blaze which broke out in a paint shop across the street.

Close to midnight, a crew manning a fire engine which happened to be passing through the centre of town saw mountainous flames rising in the direction of Abu Kebir. Three other engines were summoned by wireless and all raced to the scene. There they found that the storerooms of the Agan firm, which manufactures chemicals and agricultural pesticides, had caught fire. Another engine was summoned from Holon.

As barrels of chemicals exploded intermittently, the firemen worked desperately to keep the flames away from nearby cylinders containing a poisonous gas. The firemen said later that had these cylinders exploded, there would certainly have been loss of life.

After a three-hour battle, the fire was brought under control. The factory was insured. The cause of the blaze is not yet known.

At the Fire Brigade station in northern Tel Aviv, one fireman, Mr. David Steinweiss, had been left on duty. At two o'clock in the morning, he heard an explosion and saw that a paint shop across the street, at 14 Rehov Ishkol Hagaful, was going up in flames. Mr. Steinweiss brought fire-fighting equipment into action, but the blaze had already got a firm hold and he was unable to extinguish it single-handed.

He hurried back to the station, called the Ramat Gan police and contacted his superior at Abu Kebir by wireless. Two engines returned immediately from Abu Kebir and one arrived from Ramat Gan. Police also arrived and evacuated tenants from the upper floors of the building.

Earlier, when the tenants saw that only one fireman was on the scene and that he was powerless to tackle the blaze, they began shouting at him hysterically and one of them attacked him.

After the other firemen arrived and got the outbreak under control, it was learned that the blaze had apparently been started accidentally by the shop owner, Mr. H. Yitzhaki. He said he went to his shop at two o'clock in the morning to pick up some articles and lit a match to find the light switch.

The match fell from his hands and into a barrel which contained inflammable material, he said. Damage is estimated at IL10,000. The shop was insured. (Itim)

'El Ard' Editors Charged in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Six members of the Editorial Board of the Arabic periodical "El Ard" were charged in the District Court on Thursday with offences against the Newspaper Publishing Ordinance and the Defence Regulations.

"El Ard" appeared intermittently, in Acre, over a period of several months. It was noted for its virulent pro-Nasser, anti-Israel line.

By slightly altering the name each time the paper appeared, the publishers had circumvented the law requiring periodicals to be licensed. No permit is required for one-time publications.

Public-Spirited Art Donors Needed—Namir

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mayor Mordechai Namir on Thursday called on prominent members of the community to assume philanthropic sponsorship of Tel Aviv art collections. The Mayor was addressing members of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, which took the opportunity to enrol him as an honorary member.

Mr. Namir said that Israel was one of the very few countries where art and art museums were fostered exclusively by Government and municipal bodies. He said that he could recall only one or two instances of individual donors, outstanding among them being the Mosse family, who gave their unique glass collection to the Ha'aretz Museum.

Mr. Namir went on to praise Rotary's initiative in establishing the Better Business Bureau, to which he gave his personal patronage.

Committee on Procedure For Selecting Exhibits

A committee has been appointed by the Painting and Sculpture Section of the Arts Council to draw up standard procedure for the selection of works of art for exhibitions abroad, it was officially announced on Thursday.

The three-man committee consists of the critics Drs. Y. Fleurville and H. Gamzu and the artist, M. Mokady. Its appointment and its terms of reference are an echo of the violent protests voiced by some artists at the selections made for the representative show of Israel art to open in Paris this month.

MR. CLARENCE STURM

Israel's 1st Lions Club Founded in Jerusalem

The "Charter Night" of the first Lions club in Israel took place at the Menorah Club in Jerusalem last night in the presence of the International President of Lions International, Mr. Clarence L. Sturm. President of the Jerusalem club, which was sponsored by the Hague club, is Mr. Shlomo Arazi, Director of State Property at the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Sturm arrived on Wednesday night with Mrs. Sturm for a three-day visit to attend the Charter meetings of the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa Clubs.

Lions is one of the largest service organizations in the world, with some 750,000 members in 15,000 clubs in more than 100 countries.

The Charter meeting of the Tel Aviv club, with Mr. Robert Gary, spokesman of Hamaskbir Hamerkazi, to be inducted as President, will take place at the Ramat Aviv Hotel at 8.30 today. The Tel Aviv Club is sponsored by the Rome Club. The Charter meeting of the Haifa Club will take place on Saturday, with Mr. Ezrel Weisman to be inducted as President.

Yesterday, Mr. Sturm and Mr. A. A. Dotan, who arrived by launch in Haifa, met to help organize the local clubs, visited the Weizmann Institute of Science.

New Set of Cubs

TEL AVIV. — The lioness of the Warsaw Circus which delivered her litter early this week when in the grip of labour pains, on Wednesday gave birth to three cubs — two male and one female. The cubs will be called "Israel," "Yoshev," and "Tzionit."

This is the second set of triplet lion cubs to be born in the circus during the season. Tel Aviv twice. (Itim)

Khrushchev

(Continued from Page One)

friendship between peoples."

Earlier, Mr. Khrushchev drove through the rain-swept streets of Paris to begin private talks with Gen. de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace.

Mr. Khrushchev was welcomed on the steps of the Palace by President de Gaulle. The two men went in immediately to begin their talks in the same room that Gen. de Gaulle had taken past Dignitaries with President Eisenhower, Mr. Harold Macmillan and Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

While the two leaders were meeting, the two Foreign Ministers, M. Maurice Couve de Murville and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, were discussing matters of common interest at the Quai d'Orsay.

Mr. Khrushchev left the Elysee Palace after two hours and 10 minutes. As he emerged from the Palace he paused and chatted for a minute with Gen. de Gaulle on the steps before entering his car.

Crowd at City Hall

An estimated 40,000 to 50,000 persons crowded into the square in front of the Paris City Hall later in the afternoon in anticipation of Mr. Khrushchev's arrival for a reception given by the Municipal Council.

Some members of the crowd, which was strongly pro-Khrushchev, nearly broke through police barriers near the entrance to the City Hall. Police moved reinforcements into the area and used packed motorcycles to back up steel fences.

A tremendous surge of cheering and a steady "Khrush-chev Khrushchev" chant rose from the crowd when the Soviet Premier arrived. But he stepped out of his car and walked inside without turning to acknowledge the greetings of the crowd.

(UPI, Reuter)

6-Mile Sea Limit Proposed by U.S.

GENEVA (Reuter). — The U.S. proposal at the Law-of-the-Sea conference here on Thursday a six-mile territorial sea, plus an additional six-mile fishing zone.

Britain declared her support for the proposal through Mr. John Hare, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, said it would involve "a very considerable sacrifice."

In the fishing zone proposed by the U.S., any country whose vessels have fished regularly for the past five years may continue to fish there providing the catch does not exceed in any year the annual average level during the preceding five years.

Under the proposal, if there is a dispute the burden of proving its right to fish is on the fishing state, and if not otherwise agreed upon, the facts may be referred to a commission which has to give its decision within five months.

Kadi of Jaffa Accused Of Taking Bribe

TEL AVIV. — The kadi (Moslem court judge) of Jaffa was arrested on Thursday on suspicion of taking a IL500 bribe.

The kadi, Sheikh Taher Hammad, aged 60, is accused of accepting the bribe from Mustagha Bihar, also of Jaffa, who came before him to apply to become executor of an estate.

Sheikh Hammad was arraigned before a magistrate on Thursday afternoon and released on bail. (Itim)

2 Tennessee Convicts Hold 16 Hostages

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (Reuter). — Two rebellious convicts early Thursday held 16 hostages including three women, inside the walls of Tennessee State Prison here and threatened "wholesale murder" if they did not get their freedom.

The convicts, Charles Farris and Robert Rivers, both serving long terms, on Wednesday night barricaded themselves and their hostages in the office of the Deputy Warden, who was among those being held.

Sixth Round Of Soccer Shield

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — —There will be no League soccer matches this Saturday, when the sixth round of the Football Association Shield, will be played all around. There will be no internationals in the club fixtures owing to preparations for the Olympic Games matches early next month, against Greece and Yugoslavia.

The F.A. Shield matches involve "derbies" between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel, and Haifa Maccabi and Haifa Hapoel. The games will provide the opportunity of putting the latter reserve players through their paces, since they will be standing in for the internationals.

SOCCER FIXTURES:

[illegible]

Don't Grey — Join New "SILVER GARDEN" courses (two months, twice weekly) for mature ladies. Refresher Shorthand
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253774 Wins Top Payis Prize

TEL AVIV. — Ticket number 253774 was [illegible] in the sixth draw of this year's Mif'al Hapayis lottery. Number 253777 drew IL[illegible].

Tickets ending in 4 or 8 won IL[illegible].

Here again in these numbers which end in 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Parliamentary Report — By Lea Ben Dor

SOME ONE-SIDED VIEWS

MR. Toufik Toubi, an Arab Communist Member, obviously did not think all was well with the world when he rose to discuss the budget. If the Jews are suffering from what he calls the "anti-people" policy of the Government, then the Arabs are suffering twice over.

The figures he gave for the Arab economy were certainly not encouraging. Twenty per cent of the people living in the villages have too small a plot of land to be able to make a living. But that is not all. About 22 per cent of all cultivated land in Israel is owned by Arabs, but the value of its produce is only 7 per cent of that of total produce. In cotton, tobacco and olives, everywhere their productivity is lower. An Arab agricultural labourer reckons to earn about IL1,800 a year, and a Jew a little over IL4,000. They make up about 10 per cent of the population, but their share of the national income is only about 4 per cent. Why was nothing done about it?

Mr. Toubi did not stop to explain that practically all well-to-do or professionally qualified Arabs left the country either before or after 1948, and that the villages in Galilee, which the British administration was happy to leave in their untouched and romantic neglect, have made more progress in the past decade than in the previous half-century. Nor did he stop to speculate what would happen in an Arab village if the Government tried to enforce Histadrut wage scales for agricultural labourers employed by a local Arab land-owner.

Of course the villages need more help; at present probably more money is spent on preventing smuggling and infiltration than on teaching potential smugglers better trades.

It is a pity that the non-Communist Arab speakers have so little to say for themselves, apart from an occasional routine protest against military government. In the last resort, Arab progress depends on Arab enthusiasm for progress. Mr. Toubi's speeches do not do anyone much good. Not only has he no practical suggestions to make but most Jews who might listen sympathetically to an account of the plight of the Arab villager are put off from the beginning by his open hostility, not to the Government—that is his right—but to Israel. His pleading does not gain from such arguments as "there is no value to the Government claims that the average standard of living of the Israel Arabs is higher than that in the neighbouring countries. There are also Jews in Egypt, Lebanon and Tunis who are richer than some Jews here."

* * *

DR. B. Avniel, on the other hand, tends to write off agriculture altogether as a means of making a living, though he agrees it has some sentimental value as a way of life. He then proceeded to quote quite staggering figures to illustrate the inefficiency of industrial production here.

When he referred to an unnamed factory that has 200 persons on production and 100 in the administration, Mr. Eshkol shook his head and asked with genuine curiosity, "Why does he do it?" Mr. Avniel replied that Israel is not only a seller's market without any competition (most manufacturers claim that as soon as you have something new you also have a dozen imitators) but a market full of suckers. He also quoted a manufacturer who had an export order for 12,000 radios at $12 each, but was willing to "give" only a thousand for export, because he could sell all he made at IL240 (including tax) on the local market. He blames, variously, the artificial limiting of credit and bureaucratic controls, as well as the lack of market research. But even he started out by saying that there had been a good deal of progress for the better in industry.

* * *

THE debate on the Religious Councils was remarkable chiefly as an illustration of the great distances that divide the parties on the subject of religion. The voice of Rabbi Nurock (Mizrahi) shook as he demanded how a man who ate *trefa* could dare to ask for a seat on a Religious Council. In some ways the religious had been treated better abroad (he comes from Latvia), where nobody would have sought to force such interference upon them. The fact that the Councils dominate some spheres of the daily life of the whole population, including the non-religious, clearly does not trouble him.

Everybody is agreed that an effective permanent law is needed to replace the present temporary arrangement. Mr. M. Nissim (General Zionist) pointed out that the Jerusalem Council had not held a regular meeting for the past six years, although it was responsible for the administration of several hundred thousand pounds, and Mr. Maguri-Cohen (Herut), in his contribution to the debate, admitted that the Natanya Council, of which he is a member, also had not met during the past year.

Mr. Y. Riftin, who holds, almost might one say religiously, to the anti-religious principles adopted by Mapam, wished that the Councils would be elected by religious people only, and use mainly their own funds. The Councils should remain autonomous, receive a small subvention, and leave us alone. A gesture swept them off the desk. The trouble was that one religious party sought to dominate the Councils, while other parties tried to become "supermarkets," dealing in labour and industry, religion and secular affairs. (This was followed by some protests from Mapai benches.) We had declined to define the precise position of religion in the State up to now to avoid conflict, and the result was profound disorder. Even the religious do not deny the disorder, though it does not particularly trouble them.

But on the essence of the matter, whether any aspect of religion is to be included in the constitution, there can be no progress yet. Neither the religious nor the secular side is willing to yield an inch of ground. The best we can hope for is that we shall all continue to be able to live according to our own lights for a long time to come.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says he's sorry, he just can't help smiling."

LONDON LETTER — By Mark Segal

Anglo-Jewry Muddles Through

"AH, we were happy in the East End before the War. Life was warm, and people helped one another. Up here, we have lost our *Yiddishkeit* and the children hardly understand us any more" — this nostalgic complaint came from a motherly hostess in a large, comfortable house in one of the fashionable suburbs to which the Anglo-Jews have migrated in Northwest London. Despite the prosperity which had overtaken the family since it was bombed out of the East End by the *Luftwaffe*, she regretted that the *heimishe* atmosphere had somehow got lost in the maze of bank accounts, labour-saving devices and keeping up with the neighbours.

What has been called "the Northwest Passage" (the move from the East End to Northwest London and the concomitant change in social status) has produced its crop of family tragedies, such as university graduates scorning their parents' foreign accents and background.

East End Whimsy

Amid all this escape from the East End and its "lower-scale" boisterousness, an interesting phenomenon has occurred. The stage and screen have presented Yiddish as something esoteric and acclaimed the East End as an exotic world. This happened whilst the only Yiddish newspaper was dying for lack of readers and the only Yiddish theatre survived as a sentimental fossil, still going over the usual plots of the village boy, now rich, returning to the *stedtl* to save his mother from the landlord or his heart-throb from spinsterhood with a technique that makes even the Ohel seem *avant-garde*, because the talented players have gone on to the legitimate but Gentile stage.

One can hardly call it a plot, but coincidence has had it that Wolf Mankowitz has begun to pour out East End musical comedy whimsy in a highly lucrative manner, while other talented Jewish writers such as Bernard Kops and Arnold Wesker have all produced plays based on Jewish life as it used to be in the East End.

Schmaltz

Two such examples of Mankowitz products were "Espresso Bongo" and "Make Me An Offer." Both were termed "Best British Musicals" of their particular year. Cinemagoers in Israel will probably soon see the film version of the former and enjoy hearing Laurence Harvey revert to Litvak Yiddish (with a South African accent) as a Soho impresario exchanging repartee with that fine Yiddish actor, now a musical comedy star, Meir Tzeiniker, who uses his own Polish Yiddish. Words such as *schnorrer*, *schmaltz* and *paskudniak* abound, and are greeted with embarrassed laughter by the residents of Golders Green, in the best seats, of course. At the same time there are some wonderful iconoclastic jabs at current fashion in British entertainment.

A similar technique is employed in "Make Me An Offer," a highly successful Mankowitz musical currently on at the New Theatre. It deals with the world of London's "flea market" in Portobello Road. Characters called Moishe and Yankel talk of *barmitzvas* and perform *kassonef*. The plot pits an honest young workingclass Jewish dealer against a dishonest upperclass Gentile woman dealer who succeeds in selling phoney Wedgewood pottery to some American Innocents Abroad. If one wished to go to extremes, this show might even be called anti-*Goy* with the Jewish dealers presented as rather poetic if fast-moving in contrast to their more earthbound Gentile competitors (these are even given to lacing their sentences with Yiddish words).

The stage presentation of Jews as people who are warm and vital is not borne out within the community itself, whose main cement seems to be the status-seeking technique of donations to Zionist and other funds. It is noteworthy that all the young Jewish writers interviewed in one newspaper series disclaimed any desire to be part of the organized community.

Religious practice seems to have polarized between the extreme orthodox who control the Yeshivot and other institutions (on Lag Baomer two years ago they burnt Ben-Gurion in effigy in Lansdowne Park in North London) and Liberal Judaism, the British version of Reform, but quite unlike its efficient community centre counterpart on the other side of the Atlantic. Here the age-old prayers are made genteel enough to suit the social pretensions of the congregation.

One Dynamic Factor

The majority seem to muddle through, but in constant dread lest their offspring choose a partner from amongst the Gentiles, and believing that the magic wand of *kashrut* ritual will keep them and their kin proper Jews for ever.

The only dynamic factor in Jewish life here is what is happening in Israel. It sounds trite, but it is a fact. Israel provides a constant *raison d'etre* not only for the Jewish tycoons who thus obtain the recognition they lack here, but for the entire organized community. To the average conscious English Jew the Jewish State is something quite wondrous, if not a place for his children to live in. This, of course, is played upon by the permanent Zionist bureaucrats, who have been helping others to gratify yearnings for Zion for 10 or even 20 years. Some of them are even ex-Israelis.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

One More Summit to Climb

GREETING Mr. Ben-Gurion on his return from abroad, **Davar** (Histadrut) writes that the honours accorded him in Washington and London were accorded to Israel as well. The nation is gratified with the efforts he has made to clarify Israel's position, the fruit of which is sure to ripen.

For **Ma'ariv**, it was more than symbolic that Mr. Ben-Gurion's first deed on stepping down from the plane at Lydda was to ask the Soviet Ambassador, who is leaving for Moscow, when the Prime Minister could see Mr. Khrushchev. Mr. Ben-Gurion is convinced that Russia must be a party to any Middle East guarantees and will spare no effort to see the Soviet leader.

Herut writes that we have all wished Mr. Ben-Gurion success, but it seems that all he came home with was a German promise for a $500m. loan. Money is not Israel's chief need: we need security more than anything else. Given security, an open Suez through which we can ply our trade and a balance of power with the Arabs, the economic needs will take care of themselves, but we have not heard that these primary requirements have been guaranteed us by America or Great Britain. The Prime Minister gets a loan and pays heavily for it and so the "victory-trip" is Adenauer's, not Ben-Gurion's.

Ha'aretz (non-party) expresses the hope that the religious parties will not draw practical conclusions from the Rabbinical Council's stand on Billy Rose's "graven images." There are and have been matters on which the non-religious public is prepared to make concessions to the orthodox, but the sculpture garden planned for Jerusalem is not one of them. No one wants a clash with the orthodox Jews, and the Rabbinical Council will do well to avoid one by realising that modern Jerusalem no longer equates sculpture with idol worship and will insist on having its [illegible] garden.

Hatsofe (National Religious) points out that the Rabbinate is very careful in formulating its pronouncements and refrains from using any expression that is not clearly pertinent to the issue under consideration. It has ruled that the projected garden is diametrically opposed to the Jewish spirit and a profanation of the name of Jerusalem. The best thing to do in the circumstances is to return the gift with thanks, accompanied by the verse "thou shalt make no graven image."

Slum Clearance

Noting that our housing activity is entering a new phase, **Omer** states that the readiness of American building contractors and businessmen to invest $11.85m. in building construction here opens a vast range of new practical possibilities. The paper expresses the hope that this new development will bring more such investments in train. The Government will be free to apply its efforts to housing for the new immigrants and the new departure will prove beneficial to private and public building alike; it will allow for more extensive building operations and make for the liquidation of the slums and for the erection of new commercial centres.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) finds it commendable that our representatives at the Maritime Conference made it clear that Israel insists on keeping the Tiran Straits open to her maritime traffic even if a 12-mile territorial waters limit is adopted. Nasser has closed the Canal to us but he shall not do the same at Eilat.

Haboker (General Zionist) recalls that British Labour, whose leaders are due in Haifa for the conference of the Socialist International, has always been against us and that its stand on the Suez campaign enunciated that fact most clearly.

Readers' Letters

ARTIST'S PROTEST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I had no intention of taking part in the argument, which has lately received so much publicity in the Press, regarding the participation of Israel painters in the Exhibition of Israel Art in the Museum of Modern Art in Paris. However, the dispute on this matter has assumed so personal an aspect that it hardly lends dignity to serious artists.

The reasons why it was impossible to send the exhibits originally chosen were explained for the benefit of the public, at a press conference arranged by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of the representative of that Ministry and the Arts Adviser of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

As a member of the Association of Painters and Sculptors, I wish to dissociate myself from the fact that certain members of the Central Committee of the Association called a press conference in the name of the Association, and forbade members to participate in exhibitions.

The action of these members of the Association in demanding boycott of exhibitions arranged by the Government is, in my opinion, utterly out of order, and limits the free and personal decision of the artist.

Yours, etc.,
J. ASCHHEIM
Jerusalem, March 23.

ART DEALER'S PLEA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I plead for the inclusion of Fima's works, even at this late hour, in the Israel Exhibition at the Musee d'Art Moderne in Paris? I am doing this not because my Gallery has had the privilege of standing behind his work, but because I believe him to be the outstanding abstractionist working here today, which is the reason both for the plea and for the fact.

The uproar recently heard has concerned itself mainly with the machinery of selection, not with the selection itself, whereas I am concerned mainly with the sins of omission in the selection.

An exhibition of this kind without Zaritsky, Aviva Uri and Fima is sheer nonsense. Zaritsky was at least given the privilege of thrice refusing to participate. Fima was never, at any stage, approached. Aviva Uri was told by Dr. Schiff that he would not include her this time, as she had been shown at the Young Artists' Biennale in Paris this year, but he would take her to the next Biennale. This, before any Committee has been announced officially to deal with selection for the Biennale.

The final list for the Paris exhibition reveals a disquieting fact: all the artists are veteran, pre-State settlers. This is not the forum for granting recognition of Zionist affiliation and Israel residence. Since I am convinced that every knowledgeable person in the field of art in this country recognizes Fima's importance, it remains only to draw the conclusion that he came here too late. The adage: "Better late than never" applies.

Yours, etc.
(MRS.) BERTHA URDANG
Jerusalem, March 22.

IN MEMORIAM: Professor L. A. Mayer

A Great Orientalist

PROFESSOR L.A. Mayer, who died a year ago, grew up in Eastern Galicia amidst the fiery enthusiasm of the national Jewish movement led by Rabbi Z. Braude, an eager exponent of political Zionism. Sensitive and pleasant-mannered, he was fortunate to find a living tradition of the history of Oriental art and archaeology at the university of Vienna, and at the same time kept up his Jewish studies and was close to the movement that was to become Hashomer Hatsair. Taking his Ph. D. in 1917, he returned to Galicia to teach, then joined the Oriental Section of the Prussian State Library in Berlin, working also for the Jewish Lexicon of Herlitz and Kirschner. Immigrating here in 1921, he joined the Department of Antiquities and was appointed Lecturer in Art and Archaeology of the Middle East upon the founding of the Hebrew University in 1925.

His work then developed along two parallel lines. His reputation as an orientalist was established by a profound study of Saracenic heraldry, a bibliography of Moslem art and archaeology of which he published three volumes until World War Two, and his constant search for material about hundreds of artists in the Islamic world. His later books include a survey of Mameluke dress, a bibliography of Muslim coins, and "Islamic Architects and their Works," "Islamic Astrolabists and their Works," "Islamic Woodcarvers and their Works" and a book on Islamic metalworkers that is now in the press.

His second scholarly preoccupation was the history of this country and of the Jews in Moslem countries. Here his work was done in cooperation with other scholars: problems of the Hittites with J. Garstang, the excavation of the wall of Jerusalem in the period of the Second Temple with E.L. Sukenik, the discovery of Eshtemoa synagogue and other Jewish buildings with A. Reifenberg, a history of the Jewish population in this country from the Arab conquest until the Crusades with S. Assaf, and a book on Moslem religious buildings in Israel with J. Pinkerfeld. He annotated an English translation of Evliya Chelebi's account of his journeys in this country, and published works on Jewish inscriptions in the northern part of the Temple mount, on the history of the Jews in this country, on the position of the Jews in the Mameluke period and on Jewish dress in the Mameluke period, as well as a first draft of studies on 420 Jewish coins, a remarkable number.

His scholarly style is extremely concise — he hated polemics — and one of his dreams was the establishment in Jerusalem of a printing press using a new, clear and attractive Hebrew type based on the tradition of beautiful manuscripts. The dream was partly fulfilled when Mayer designed a dignified and fine Hebrew alphabet that has been cast for use at Hadassah's Apprentice School of Printing (Brandeis Vocational Centre).

A faithful friend of his pupils, Chairman of the Israel Oriental Society and prominent member of the Israel Exploration Society, Mayer was a roving ambassador of the University and of Israel scholarship at scores of international meetings and conferences. Repeatedly invited to take up posts abroad, he always came back to the city of his choice, and at the end of his days, when he realised his malignant disease, he mustered his remaining strength to return home.

— *H. Z. HIRSCHBERG*

Pocket Theatre in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM'S new Hebrew Pocket Theatre gave a handful of spectators a thoroughly enjoyable performance on Sunday evening at the Artists House. Four one-act plays (Dorothy Parker's "That's That" and "The Waltz," John Van Druten's "Bell, Book and Candle," and Uggo Betti's "The Queen and the Rebels" were put on on a professional level of entertainment.

An outstanding performance was given by Miss Tamar Margalith-Harari in three of the plays, while Zvia Igdelsy, Paltiel Ben Laish, Rina Wiler-Elisha, Shlomo Gabbai and Abraham Gavni showed themselves surprisingly competent.

The three comic pieces kept the audience laughing continuously, with none of the usual discomfort occasioned by jokes that do not click.

Gershon Walter Ron, who organized and directed the group, is a graduate of the Institute of Theatrical Science at Berlin University. He directed in the German State Theatre till Jewish participation was outlawed by the Nazis, and then managed one of the two theatres sponsored by the Jewish Kulturbund. He considers his theatre a professional troupe, and demands professional standards of it.

An avowed supporter of little theatres, Mr. Ron regrets the sums that have been "wasted" on large-scale theatrical undertakings in Israel. "The amount of money that has been invested in any one of the big failures could have put a group like ours well on the road to success."

Mr. Ron views the "little theatre" as the legitimate stage's answer to the sensitivity to understated or realistic gesture and expression which the public has developed through viewing cinema and television. "In a theatre seating more than 200, the performer is forced to overact."

Mr. Ron finds that local talent is plentiful and hopes that his theatre and others like it will give opportunities not only to Israel's actors but to its playwrights, who are similarly denied sufficient opportunity and incentive.

The troupe presented the same repertoire on Monday evening to a far more satisfactory house and will perform again next week. In April, they will begin rehearsing a new programme, also to be presented under the auspices of the Artists House.

Y.B.

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Mission Summed Up

THE following despatch from ARI RATH, The Jerusalem Post political correspondent who accompanied Mr. Ben-Gurion on his visits to Boston, Washington, New York, London and Oxford, was cabled from London to "Israel's Week" a few hours after the Prime Minister's departure for home. Our correspondent recalls that when Mr. Ben-Gurion flew from New York to London on the last lap of his pre-summit tour, he said, "Now a terrific load is off my mind but, if the assurances given by both Secretary of State Herter and Chancellor Adenauer are implemented, and even if only one of the two promises is kept, then the entire tour will have been worthwhile."

Subsequent to that statement the talks in London have added a significant third assurance, and in the meantime news has emerged of the promise given at the meeting with Adenauer of a $500m. ten-year aid programme for Israel's development, thus rounding out the picture of an initial success of the Premier's mission.

THE three major phases of Mr. Ben-Gurion's tour — the Washington meetings with President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and Secretary of State Herter, the New York meeting with Chancellor Adenauer, and the London meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Lloyd — are now expected to be followed by actual assistance for Israel. This is in addition to the great deal of political understanding which these talks created on the East-West and Mid-East situations.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's presentation of Israel's views was a unique opportunity for making clear our position in a context of peace — not in a time of any particular emergency. Although each meeting had its specific political importance, all the talks held by Mr. Ben-Gurion in the past fortnight are to be seen as one entity, the Premier following a similar pattern to the principles he outlined in presenting Israel's case before the nations prior to the U.N. decision of 1947 to set up a Jewish state.

Historic Role

But whereas in 1947 Mr. Ben-Gurion's message was the right of the Jewish people to have their own homeland, in 1960 it was the significance of the position of this young democratic state in the Middle East and in the world as a whole. Israel's historic role for the Jewish people is now paralleled, according to Mr. Ben-Gurion, by the role it can play in world affairs and in the society of nations.

Israel's leading statesman accordingly stressed his views on broad East-West world problems, with particular reference to the Middle East. This approach was a pronounced success, Mr. Ben-Gurion finding—and creating—a great deal of similarity between the views of the Western leaders and those of Israel on world problems as well as on Middle East issues.

Israel's specific needs were only rarely mentioned in these conversations, but they emerged as a logical conclusion of the trend of thought which Mr. Ben-Gurion developed. It is understood by the Western leaders, for instance, that the Middle East is not exclusively an Arab region, thus underlining the importance of Turkey and Iran, and that not all the Arab states are represented by Nasser's politics.

Facing the Summit conference, the Israel Premier recalled both in Washington and in London the joint Soviet-British communique of April 26, 1956, that concluded the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to England and stated that "The United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have the firm intention to do everything in their power to facilitate the maintenance of peace and security in the Near and Middle East... The Governments of the two countries consider that effective measures should be undertaken in the immediate future to this end in accordance with the national aspirations of the peoples concerned, with the necessity of ensuring their independence and in full conformity with the principles of the U.N. Charter... will also support the U.N. initiative to secure a peaceful settlement on a mutually acceptable basis of the dispute between the Arab States and Israel."

Mr. Ben-Gurion recalled in particular the "mutually acceptable basis" clause, proposing that the West get Mr. Khrushchev to subscribe to a similar joint statement as part of the declaration that will sum up the Summit results. The suggestion is being viewed favourably by Eisenhower, Herter and Macmillan.

Although Israel's specific requirements played a vital role in the Premier's pre-Summit tour they were not used as a basis in presenting the State's problems. Western statesmen accepted them, however, as flowing directly from their understanding of Israel's position.

Chancellor Adenauer's authoritatively reported consent to give this country economic assistance to the tune of $500m. is the first tangible evidence of the success of Mr. Ben-Gurion's broad presentation of Israel's case. Certain new concrete American commitments may also be expected in addition to the wide area of political understanding that has been gained.

Aid to Africa

Another result of the visit is that Western public opinion now considers Israel's unique experience in lending assistance to African and Asian countries on a basis of genuine equality as an important breakthrough in aid to underdeveloped areas as well as a harbinger of future economic and social development in the Mid-East.

Arab protests against Mr. Ben-Gurion's talks made no impression in Washington and London, and the Israel Premier's statesmanlike manner stood out sharply against Arab attempts at petty political bargaining.

In the course of his tour, which will be followed soon by a meeting with France's President de Gaulle, Mr. Ben-Gurion's belief that Israel can be a light unto the nations has become an unshakable conviction.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. March 27	0700	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0835	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1500	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. March 28	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Teheran
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. March 29	[illegible]	EL AL	Johannesburg
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
WED. March 30	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, London
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
THURS. March 31	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. April 1	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	to:
[illegible]	Tuesday	MESSAPIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
[illegible]	Wednesday	KARMARA	Larnaca/Iskenderun/Mersin/Rhodes/Istanbul
[illegible]	Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]

PELTOURS
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[illegible]

B-G In Britain

AFTER a fortnight abroad Prime Minister Ben-Gurion returned home on Wednesday night. The Prime Minister's stay in Britain was divided into two parts: "officially private" and "really private." He was the guest of British Premier Harold Macmillan and conferred with the Foreign Secretary as well as with leaders of the Opposition. Official British quarters referred to an earlier British statement that "it is the duty of the Great Powers to show restraint in the supply of arms to the countries of the Middle East. This view is well known to the Government of the Soviet Union."

This statement seemed to be more than a reply to the specific question about arms sales to Israel. It appeared to indicate the British view that it was up to the Russians to put an end to the arms race in the Middle East. Indeed, whatever Mr. Ben-Gurion had to say about the growing imbalance of arms in the Middle East was underscored by reports that Russia had agreed to supply Egypt with ultra-modern MIG-19 fighter planes and 250 Soviet heavy tanks of the T-54 type. It was understood that British circles were rather sceptical about the chances of agreement with the Soviet Union on an arms embargo to the Middle East (in line with the Middle East disarmament proposal pushed by Mr. Ben-Gurion), and even more sceptical of the possibility of efficient implementation of such an embargo should the Russians agree to it.

The "really private" part of the Prime Minister's visit to Britain was spent in a typically Ben-Gurion manner. The Premier resumed his morning walks, which he had to give up during his busy American schedule, and browsed in Oxford bookshops buying scores of volumes on Greek, Roman and Indian history and philosophy. The rest of each day — besides a few talks with several noted philosophers and scientists — Mr. Ben-Gurion holed-up in his hotel room, leaving it only to go down to have his dinner.

Busy Ambassador

Incidentally, Mr. Ben-Gurion's British visit provided a busy start for Israel's new Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Mr. Arthur Lourie. Besides accompanying Mr. Ben-Gurion to his various official meetings, Mr. Lourie also gave dinners and receptions in the Prime Minister's honour, and, the day Mr. Ben-Gurion left, he presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth.

As Mr. Ben-Gurion again indicated in his talks with newspapermen in Britain his willingness to meet with Soviet Premier Khrushchev, diplomats of Eastern Bloc nations in Tel Aviv suggested in informal chats on "the cocktail circuit" that it was up to Israel to bring about a change for the better by relinquishing her "exclusive ties" with the West and ceasing anti-Soviet propaganda. In such a case Moscow would consider favourably not only a Ben-Gurion-Khrushchev meeting, but even the idea of forwarding aid to Israel.

One of the major political purposes of Mr. Ben-Gurion's tour was to bring to the Western leaders' attention Israel's views on various Middle East problems that might come up at the Summit meeting in May. Israel's attitude originally was that "in any case" the Western leaders should be acquainted with Israel's views on the subject, though there was no certainty that the Middle East would indeed be discussed at the Summit. However, during the last fortnight some changes have been reported on this score in the way of thinking of Western capitals. These may have been brought about by the announcements of new Soviet arms shipments to Egypt on the one hand, and by the violent anti-Israel blasts of the Soviet press and radio on the other. In any case, it looked as though Moscow, while toning down its hostility in all other areas, was intentionally increasing tension in the Middle East.

France's Assumption

France has assumed from the very beginning that the Middle East will have to be discussed with the Russians at the Summit and this conviction has apparently been strengthened by the latest developments. Washington initially doubted Russia's willingness to negotiate on the Middle East, nor was it interested in such a discussion, which would give formal recognition to Russia as a Middle East power. However, it is reported that Washington's attitude has somewhat changed on this score.

From a desire to relay her views to the Western Powers in case of Middle East talks at the Summit, Israel has progressively moved towards advocating the idea that the West should try to get the Soviets to stop supplying arms to the Middle East and also undertake to work for a Middle East peace settlement.

Mapai Meet

ONE thousand nine hundred and thirty six delegates, representing 150,000 registered members of the largest party in Israel, reconvened at the Mann auditorium this week for what was termed "the second session of the ninth Mapai convention." The first session was held a year ago and was devoted solely to the Party's stand in the Histadrut elections which followed shortly thereafter. No organizational problems were tackled then, and it remained for this session to elect a new Central Committee and renew the Party's control commission.

So many things have happened in the meantime, however, that the second session was faced with an entirely new set-up of problems. [illegible] the Secretary-General of the party was changed. Mr. Yosef Almogi, former Secretary-General of the Haifa Labour Council [illegible] replaced Dr. Giora Josephtal, who has become the Minister of Labour. It was not only a change of personalities, but a change in the conception of the job itself. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Almogi, too, is a greater showman than his predecessor. The opening of the "second session" was staged with great care. The rostrum was lined with the blue-white and red colours. There were large flowers on the Presidium table. Diplomatic representatives of 17 nations were present, and the audience was honoured by the presence of President Ben-Zvi. There were also several delegations from abroad, mainly from Asian and African countries. Dr. Willem Drees, former Prime Minister of Holland and a life-long friend of Israel socialists, was also present.

There were few unfamiliar topics for debate, however. [illegible]

[illegible]

Education Wrangle

[illegible]

[illegible]

Water Ration

AS the authorities announced that water supplies would be cut down by [illegible] per cent throughout Israel in order to conserve resources depleted by the drought, [illegible]

[illegible]

Billy's Visit

EVANGELIST Billy Graham concluded his five-day visit to Israel. [illegible]

[illegible]

Poison Toll

FOUR children [illegible]

[illegible]

Middle East Scene — By Amnon Barzur

Syrian Colonels Tamed

WHATEVER may be said of President Abdel Nasser's many difficulties in Syria, his trickiest problem in the Northern Region remains the Syrian army, with its traditionally unruly Colonels. Cairo's various actions and manoeuvres in Syria since the merger was proclaimed over two years ago have all been motivated by the desire to get as many of these Colonels as possible out of the army and away from sensitive spots in general.

In pursuing such a policy, Cairo appears to have been guided by valid historical considerations. [illegible]

[illegible]

Clear Trend

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEANWHILE, [illegible]

[illegible]

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ISRAEL'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE — THANKS TO QUALITY AND PACKING

New Land Bills are Contradictory

Laws Would Remove Knesset Supervision of State Lands

By A. Levin

THE Finance and the Laws Committees of the Knesset have on their agenda the Second Reading of the three Israel Land Bills and are being pressed to complete them before the Passover Recess, but it would be more advisable for a thorough study to be devoted to this legislation.

The national lands, i.e. State lands, Development Authority lands, and Jewish National Fund lands, are at present regulated by three laws, namely, the State Property Law, regulating lands vested in the State, the Development Authority (Transfer of Properties) Law, regulating lands vested in the Development Authority, and the JNF Law and the Statutes of the JNF, regulating lands vested in the JNF. Under each of these three laws and the Statutes, national lands may not (apart from limited exceptions which are not material to this enquiry) be sold or otherwise permanently alienated.

With a view to eliminating the duplication of work and expenses involved in the administration of national lands by various bodies, the Government and the JNF agreed upon a scheme of rationalization, which was incorporated in a Convention initialled by them.

Terms of Convention

Under this Convention, it was agreed that the administration of national lands, as opposed to their afforestation and improvement, was to be entrusted to an Administration Board to be appointed by the Government and acting under the supervision of an Administration Council, consisting of representatives of the Government and the JNF but with a majority of Government members. On the other hand, the work of afforestation and improvement of the national lands was to be carried out by a Development Board to be appointed by the JNF, acting under the supervision of a Development Council, and consisting of representatives of the Government and the JNF, but with a majority of JNF members.

Each of these Boards was to act and to carry out its functions as an agent of the State, the Development Authority or the JNF, depending upon who was the registered owner of the lands in question. So far as the activities of the Development Board were concerned, it was agreed that the JNF would be entitled to charge the registered owner with the cost of any afforestation or improvement work carried out on the lands of such owner.

The Convention could not be carried out in conformity with the existing law, and it was presumably in order to give effect to the results desired by the parties to the Convention that the three Bills now before the Knesset were prepared.

The Three Bills

The first Bill is entitled "Basic Law: Israel Lands." This law defines Israel lands as including lands belonging to the State, the Development Authority and the JNF, and its main effect is to prohibit the sale or permanent alienation of such lands. Accordingly, in the light of what has been said above, the first proposed law is in substance mere repetition of the existing law and practice.

The second Bill, entitled "The Israel Lands Law," makes certain limited exceptions to the principle of inalienability of Israel lands, which exceptions are mainly to be found in the existing law.

It is only when we come to the third Bill, which is entitled "The Israel Lands Administration Law," that any legislative changes of substance are to be found. This third Bill should be carefully examined in order to see first, what the legal results of passing it would be; second, whether the Bill, when passed, will in point of fact achieve the purpose adumbrated in the Convention; and third, whether it will eliminate duplication of work and expense in the field of administration and development of Israel lands, which is the declared aim of the parties to the Convention.

The Bill proposes to set up an Israel Land Board to manage the national lands. It is to be appointed by the Government and will act under the supervision of an Israel Lands Council, likewise to be appointed by Government. The Israel Lands Council will lay down the land policy to be followed with regard to Israel lands. The Bill also provides that the budget of the Israel Lands Board is to form part of the national budget.

Scope of Management Board

Anyone reading the provisions of the Bill, without knowing the terms of the Convention, would therefore assume that the lands will not only be managed, but also improved and developed, by the Board, and that a national land council will be responsible for the entire land policy of Israel lands. In point of fact, however, the Convention makes it quite clear that it is the intention of the parties to leave only the day-to-day management of the lands in the hands of the Israel Lands Board and Council, and that the afforestation and improvement of such land will be entrusted to the Development Board and Development Council of the JNF.

When the third Bill was first published, the "Objects and Reasons" for that Bill contained a re-print of the first nine Clauses of the Convention, but failed to disclose the remaining 11 clauses, which included the arrangement mentioned above for the transfer of the development and afforestation works to the Development Board and Development Council of the J.N.F. Subsequently, the Government published together with the revised third Bill a revised statement of "Objects and Reasons" which, while referring to the Convention about to be signed, failed to disclose any of the terms of that Convention.

Knesset Control of Expenditure

The second important provision of the Israel Lands Administration Law is comprised in Sec. 8 (3), which must be read together with the information derived from Clauses 10-21 of the Convention. It would repeal Sections 4 and 5 of the Development Authority (Transfer of Properties) Law. Under the Sections which it is proposed to repeal, the Government is bound to submit to the Knesset reports of the activities of the Development Authority at least every four months. Moreover, the budget of the Development Authority has to be fixed by law of the Knesset, and the Development Authority is prohibited from incurring any expenditure which does not come within the scope of the fixed budget, or which has not been approved by the Finance Committee of the Knesset. It would appear that the repeal of these two Sections would do away with parliamentary financial control over the activities of the Development Authority. What has been substituted for that control?

Since the Israel Lands Administration Bill provides that the budget of the Israel Lands Board is to form part of the budget of the State, the ordinary reader would assume that the whole of the expenditure on the management, development and afforestation of Israel lands would be subject to parliamentary control. However, this will not be the case, except insofar as routine day-to-day expenditure of the management of the lands is concerned.

Clauses 10-21 of the Convention will completely remove development and afforestation expenditure on lands belonging to the State and the Development Authority from parliamentary control, since under those Clauses the Development Board, which will be controlled by the JNF, will carry out development and afforestation work of State and Development Authority lands at the cost and expense of the State and the Development Authority respectively. The Convention makes no provision for prior submission of the budget for these activities to the Knesset or the Finance Committee of the Knesset, but only for the submission of a plan of the development work to the Minister of Agriculture and to the JNF, and for the submission of accounts of expenditure on afforestation and improvement work, after such expenditure has actually been incurred. Furthermore, the Convention provides that the former Forestry Department of the Government is to be confined to research work, and therefore even if the Government should desire to supervise and control the forestry work and expenditure of the Development Board and the Development Council, it has deprived itself of the only organ which would normally have been technically equipped to carry out such supervision and control.

Government in Minority

Thus, while the proposed Israel Lands Administration Law purports to vest the control of management and policy over Israel lands in a national body, yet under the terms of an unpublished Convention the development and afforestation of such lands will in fact be under the control of a different body, on which the Government has only minority representation.

It will further be seen that, while the proposed law purports to include the budget for Israel lands in the national budget, yet the repeal of Sections 4 and 5 of the Development Authority (Transfer of Properties) Law removes parliamentary control from a large area of public expenditure.

It appears that the Convention cannot be implemented under the existing law. It also appears that the Convention is inconsistent with the proposed Israel Lands Administration Law, if that law should ever be passed in its present form, for it conflicts with the apparent purpose of Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill. Furthermore, under the Convention, the Government purports to commit the State to a certain course of administrative action. By a well known principle of constitutional law, this makes the Convention unenforceable. A contract of the kind contemplated by the Convention, assuming that it is thought desirable, requires legislation in order to give it binding effect. Accordingly, if the Government is desirous of implementing the Convention, the whole text thereof would have to be incorporated in an enabling law, so as to empower the Government to execute the same.

Duplicated Administration

As for the last question raised, the Bills do not in fact achieve elimination of duplication and expense, since the Bills, together with the Convention, set up a complicated system of parallel administrative and supervisory bodies, and preserve to a considerable extent the functions of the Development Authority.

To sum up, therefore, it seems that the first two Bills are superfluous. The third Bill and the Convention are inconsistent with each other, and in any case propose a scheme which multiplies the number of administrative bodies dealing with national lands, transfers administrative public control over development and afforestation of State and Development Authority lands to bodies in which the Government has a minority representation, and removes the present supervision of the Knesset over a substantial area of expenditure on State and Development Authority lands.

Ingathered Exiles (XII)

A WONDROUS SIDEBOARD

By Maurice Carr

MIVORACH is stuck with a sideboard ordered by a schoolmistress who cannot afford to pay for it. The thing was getting in his way at the workshop, so the other day he carted it home, where his eight children fussed and swarmed over it as though it were a dear kinsman.

This piece of furniture, like all Mivorach's handiwork, is handsomely made. And it is in his own image. For not only is it huge and dusky and glossy, but its innocent-looking exterior harbours all sorts of unexpected drawers and recesses.

Mivorach's womenfolk were not so pleased. His wife Sebrusa dubiously shook her head, as if the sideboard were another idle mouth to feed, while her mother stared at it mockingly. In response to this mixed reception from his family, Mivorach's drooping brown eyes registered gloom, a defiant cleft appeared in his big chin, while little folds of happy approval played around his temples and lips. Thus everybody received an appropriate answer without his saying a word.

He has this knack of simultaneously expressing a variety of moods in his vast expanse of domed forehead and longish, well-upholstered face. This is his way of showing people his sympathy without over-familiarity, and they love him for it. When he came away from his little native town in Southern Tunisia a couple of years ago, his Arab friends positively wept.

"Why leave us?" they asked. "Why go to Palestine, which we shall be taking back from the Jews as soon as we are through with Algeria? Why let yourself in for trouble when you can stay snug with us? Haven't we treated you like a brother?"

Mivorach explained that he wished to join his relatives in the Holy Land. He was, as always, telling the truth, but only part of it.

Really, he could not complain that he had ever suffered in Tunisia. His father, the miller, was a gentle man, like Mivorach himself, who never lays a finger on his own little ones except sparingly to wipe their ever-running noses. Mivorach's playmates were often beaten within an inch of their lives — it is the Tunisian custom in Jewish as well as Arab homes. But he was never spanked even at *heder*, a large room where four stern rabbis squatted on the floor, each taking a group of boys who sat on low benches up against the four walls.

After he was able to translate the Bible into Judaeo-Arabic, Mivorach went to the local Alliance Israélite Universelle school, where he learned French. And then he took up cabinet-making.

When World War Two caught up with him, he took refuge in a mountain village with Jewish cave-dwellers who were indistinguishable from their primitive Arab neighbours. At night, they would all go out to watch the bombs bursting on the port of Gabes some 40 kilometres away.

• • •

IT was no hardship for Mivorach to wait until he was 24 to be married off to 17-year-old Sebrusa, whom he met for the first time on his wedding-day. Since their union, her belly has never ceased to wax and wane as regularly as the moon, albeit in a different cycle.

A landlord's daughter, she brought him a dowry of 2,000,000 francs. He exchanged his oriental garb for a western-style suit, became a gentleman of leisure. He began to lend out money at the usual interest rate of from two to three per cent a month, and leaving his workshop to the care of his hired craftsmen, he would pass the time away with his Arab cronies, until midnight sipping *legmi*, a potent liquor distilled from palm tree sap, which made him merry without his ever becoming quite tipsy.

In the mornings, though, he would ruefully scratch his head. Vaguely he felt that inside his immense frame were all manner of untouched nooks and crannies, stuffed with unused potentialities, which he could never bring out into the open so long as he lived in a Moslem, an alien land. He decided to carry out the vow of his daily prayers and go up to Zion. He told himself he must do it for the sake of his children, so that they could live full lives.

The move was not easy. The paupers, the cave-dwellers, who had gone off to Israel before him, had nothing to lose but their woes. He was a man of substance, and had to leave much of it behind. He sold his house for a song. As for the 1,500,000 francs owing to him by his various debtors, he would have to regard it as forfeit. With all his chattels and tools stowed away in gigantic packing-cases, he proceeded with his family to Marseilles, where he bought an outsize refrigerator, a washing-machine and other electrical appliances. On the voyage to Haifa, it was suggested to him by Jewish Agency officials that he should settle in Beersheba.

The very place-name fired his imagination, and he agreed without demur.

On reaching his destination, he was dazed. Everything was so different from what he had expected. He was not fool enough to believe that Abraham and the patriarch's well and King Abimelech would still be around; yet a vital corner of his commodious self was sorely hurt not to find them there any more. He had fancied he was, self-sacrificingly, going into a wilderness. Instead, he saw what was, in comparison with his drowsy, ramshackle birthplace, a bustling new city, with a skyscraping radio mast rising from a fortress-like police station, with heavy military traffic in the broad streets, with lively shops and cafes, with factories and public buildings widely scattered about the sands like so many ocean-going liners in a harbour roadstead. And the whole scene was thinly sprinkled with a Beduin here, a Beduin there, on camels and afoot — a bit of extraneous spice thrown in for good measure just like the Jews who belonged, and yet did not belong, in Tunisia.

Not that the Jews here were recognizably his brethren. None ran forward to weep on his shoulder for joy at his coming, or offered to wash his feet, or killed the fatted calf.

The family were quartered in a one-and-a-half room apartment in a district of newly-erected, ugly tenement houses known as "The Train," because they were strung out like a line of railway coaches. Most of the people there were poor, sickly Jews from the Sendish ghettos of Morocco. For them, "The Train" represented a journey into something far better than they had ever known before, yet they bemoaned their fate. Their lamentations affected Sebrusa. She, who had never before dared to question the wisdom of her lord and master, opened her mouth in revolt and cried and demanded that they go straight back to Tunisia.

Mivorach hung his head before this onslaught of the female defending her young brood tooth and nail. He ran around looking for more suitable accommodation. The officials, who were supposed to help him as a new immigrant, turned a deaf ear to his pleas, or barked at him. At last he was given a recommendation to a bank for a loan of IL3,000. When he presented himself, he was told he must first insure the workshop which he had installed in a disused cafe, for the acquisition of which he paid IL7,000. He duly came back with an insurance policy, and was informed he must produce three solvent guarantors. He complied with this requirement, too, after chasing around for weeks, whereupon he was met with a further stipulation: he must make over his machinery as a pledge to the bank.

At this point, Mivorach saw red. In one of the unexplored recesses of his character there lurks the demon of mad wrath. Had he then let it hop out — and it was bursting to do so — it would have wrecked the whole shiny bank. Speechless, he turned on his heel and never came back.

To recover his equanimity, he rummaged into the depths of his mind as never before. He swore that the bank manager must be an embezzler — only a man who was himself a crook could be so cautious and punctilious with other folk. What worried him most of all, in this un-Biblical Beersheba, was the strange concourse of unfamiliar Jews from the four corners of the earth.

In Tunisia, it had never forcefully occurred to him that the world was populated by anybody other than Arabs, Frenchmen and Jews, along with some Germans and Englishmen and Americans who just turned up when there were battles to be fought. He pondered until his brain swam. He remembered a phrase from one of the Psalms about the Lord bringing the Jews back from captivity "like streams in the Negev." Sometimes in the Sahara, the sands were flooded after rains unseen had fallen in the mountains — that was how a brother-in-law of his came to be drowned — and the same thing was happening here in the Negev. Only, instead of water, Jews were pouring in from distant exiles. And Jews they were, even if they did not look it.

Still, he wondered if he was not being discriminated against because of the colour of his skin. There was so much talk everywhere of hostility between "white" and "black" Jews. By chance, this suspicion was dispelled by an unhappy experience with a fellow-North African Jew. There was a Moroccan who was going off to Eilat to work there as a docker, and he was asking a fantastic sum of key-money for a dilapidated house which was rented out by the Custodian of Abandoned Property. Mivorach parted with IL7,000; he knew he was being fleeced; but it was better than to watch his family suffocate.

• • •

BY the time he had invested another IL3,000 in repairs, this new homestead turned out to be far superior to the one in the old country. A stone-built house, it has four spacious, exceptionally lofty rooms, which communicate with one another in a straight line. The garden, a long rectangle enclosed in high walls, is lovely with grape vines and a fig tree. In a corner of it, Mivorach has had an oven put up, and every other day Sebrusa bakes the family bread on charcoal.

Everywhere is to be seen the upraised hand of Fatima, to frighten away the wicked *jinn*, and there is also the glassy-eyed fish that brings good luck. These charms adorn the oven in the form of a stucco bas-relief; they are painted up inside and outside the house; they hang in the living-room in the shape of bloated balloons covered with multi-coloured tinsel — Sebrusa herself made these when she became a bride. Over the nuptial bed dangles a thin plait of jet-black hair, shorn from Sebrusa's head on her wedding-day, and tied to it is a pink glove — another hand of Fatima. A fruitful, fortunate family as theirs simply cannot over-indulge in precautions against the Evil Eye.

The only pity of it is that in Israel people hardly have a spare moment for counting their blessings. Servants are not two a penny here as they were in Tunisia, and Sebrusa is on her feet all day, keeping the children and the place spotlessly clean, and cooking dishes as simple and as succulent as her own roly-poly self. As for Mivorach, he toils and moils endlessly. Occasionally he is taken with nostalgia for the gay old days; he resolves to brew *legmi* from the palm trees that stands in the yard of his workshop; but he knows he will never get round to it. He came to this country to exercise his untried capacities, and now he is doing so with a vengeance. By the time the Sabbath arrives, every fibre in him aches from his exertions.

Some Friday afternoons he goes off to stay with his father and his widowed sister at the nearby cooperative farming village where they live, or further afield to the camp where his younger brother, a career sergeant-major in the Israel army, trains conscripts. These journeys fill him with wonder. He had fancied to find a puny Jewish State, to whose rescue he was going; but he sees everywhere mysterious, powerful machines at work, new houses, whole new towns going up, and he sure is going to need all his wits about him to keep up with these tough Israelis.

• • •

A SABBATH spent quietly at home is what he enjoys best. In the morning, he goes to the nearby Turkish synagogue—he does not care to label himself as a Tunisian Jew, he has become an Israeli — and after the midday meal, heavy with food and drink, he lies down on a couch by the window, a Psalter in his hand. Sebrusa, the hot-blooded, knows that he desires to be left alone now, so she joins her mother, who squats on the kitchen floor in all her Tunisian finery, wrapped in a fiery red shawl and with her creased legs raised a wee bit off the ground, so that her tight ankle-length lace panties shall not get soiled.

In the next room, the pair of canaries that accompanied the family from Tunisia are singing in the sunshine. The hens in the garden are clucking. From the street drift in the shouts of children at play — Mivorach can make out the voices of his own youngsters, bawling in Hebrew for all they are worth. He murmurs his favourite Psalm: "When the Lord returned the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream..."

He tries not to daydream himself. He fully believes, as he has heard say, that Beersheba is destined soon to become the largest city in Israel thanks to the as yet untapped riches of the Negev. He can visualize himself and his sons manufacturing tables and beds and wardrobes by the mountain-load for the metropolis of the future. It is not a good thing, however, to chew ambitions — it is like taking blossoms off a tree before they have grown into fruit. All the same, before he drops off into a snore which fills the Sabbath calm with the din of a sawmill, he allows himself the luxury of anticipating the day — it is bound to come, perhaps even tomorrow — when the schoolmistress who ordered the sideboard will show up with a wad of notes and take the thing away.

Meyer Levin Writes

An Open Letter to Otto Frank

ON Mr. Otto Frank's voyage to Israel one of his fellow passengers was a reporter. The subject of the long, bitter and unresolved controversy over the production of Meyer Levin's dramatization of the "Diary" arose. To the reporter, the father of Anne Frank stated that there was nothing dramatically wrong with Levin's play, but that he had rejected it because he sought a more "universal" treatment.

Mr. Frank's statement is interesting and important even at this date because it is in direct contradiction to the testimony by Mr. Frank's side, in court, over my play. There, it was insisted that I was an incompetent playwright, and that this was the sole reason for the suppression of my version of the "Diary."

Mr. Frank's admission to the reporter confirms what I have charged all along, and what was charged in an article by Moshe Cohen in *The Jerusalem Post*: that the suppression of Meyer Levin's version of the "Diary of Anne Frank" was a political act, an anti-Zionist act against this writer whose entire career has been devoted to the Jewish cause. Though Mr. Frank refuses to face the issue, it is perfectly clear that the "Diary" was captured on Broadway by anti-Zionists, by a known political clique, and that this happened in 1952 when the Stalin campaign against Jewish writers and Jewish culture was at its height.

When Mr. Frank repeats their peculiar line of talk about making the play "more universal" he of course means "less Jewish." I was not alone in pointing out that every Jewish thought — aside from what is expressed in a token religious scene — and every mention of Jewish hopes in Israel, is rigorously eliminated from the "Diary" as presented on stage and screen. That the "Diary" was nevertheless a success and an important symbol does not prove it would have been less successful with the Jewish content included. Indeed, the success of "Exodus" shows that the general public does not find any lack of universality in the Jewish theme.

The legal aspects of the case were disposed of after I received a jury verdict. The moral and cultural questions remain open. Numerous Jewish communities requested the right to perform my version of the "Diary" and were refused. Four hundred rabbis petitioned Mr. Frank to grant this cultural right, and were unanswered except with attacks on Meyer Levin as a "troublemaker."

Yes, I am and will be a troublemaker for Jewish cultural rights. I contend that it is not "universalism" purposively to have non-Jewish writers adapt this most Jewish of books. I contend that it is not "universalism" to have a German actress portray the mother of Anne Frank. I contend that it is not "universalism" to exclude from stage and screen the expressed wish of Anne Frank's martyred sister to live, if she should survive, in a Jewish land.

I was the first, in the world of English writers, to sympathize with Mr. Frank — and I still do — far more than he realizes. I was the first to show the English-reading world the symbolic value of the "Diary." I was among the first to help make Mr. Frank himself a symbol of Jewish martyrdom and suffering. This is no reason to make of me a literary martyr and to declare that it is inappropriate to discuss the serious issues I have raised because they seem to reflect on Mr. Frank.

I still ask Mr. Frank for the original arbitration. Now that he is in Israel, I suggest that a most appropriate body could be selected here, perhaps from the writers' organization. Or perhaps a man like Martin Buber could be persuaded to arbitrate.

I ask this in the name of all that Anne Frank stood for.

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Economic News from Abroad

Congo Question Marks

● Though Congo's independence is but a few months off, the future of Congo-Belgian relations and of the big investments made by Belgium in the Congo's mining industries is far from certain. Of late a scheme has been worked out for a joint Congo-Belgian Development Corporation which would hold the shares owned at present by the Congo government, and get from the Belgian government their equivalent in cash to use for further development projects. The shares and the cash contribution would also serve as collateral for borrowing additional capital. At the current depressed quotations the shareholdings have been estimated at $600m., which amount would be contributed by Belgium in annual instalments spread over approximately 20 years. On that basis the corporation could make some $30m. a year available for new investments.

The scheme has been welcomed by European interests as a safeguard against excessive interference by the new native government, although the native leaders have been lukewarm to it. Moreover, the scheme is affected by the secessionist tendency of Lower Congo tribes, for the area it involves is the site not only of Congo's two commercial harbours (Matadi and Boma) and the pipeline supplying the Western Congo's oil requirements, but also of the huge future Inga hydro-electric plant with a possible capacity of 20m. kw., which might become the world's biggest and cheapest source of electricity.

S. American Air Merger

● Five South American countries — Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru — plan to merge their national airlines into a jointly operated company to be named Flota Aerea Latinoamericana (F.A.L.A.). Negotiations are going on also concerning Venezuela's eventual joining. Each country would have to put up an initial quota of $6m. in cash or in assets; however, the plan envisages the acquisition of a new fleet of jet planes — possibly Comets or Boeings. The company would operate services between the participating countries, and also to the U.S. and to Europe.

Mexico's Canal Plan

● The growing volume of traffic through the Panama canal, which is expected to require costly expansion works in the not too distant future, has led to revival of the old plan for digging a canal through the Tehuantepec isthmus in southern Mexico. The isthmus is 130 miles wide, and a growing volume of goods is moved between the Salina Cruz harbour on its Pacific shore and the Coatzocoalcos harbour on the Gulf of Mexico by a fleet of trucks and by a pipeline (for oil products). Surveys have shown that construction of a sea-level canal would be technically feasible, although the cost involved has not yet been ascertained. While one estimate puts it about $400m., another one sets it at $750m. to $1,000m. It is also doubtful whether the Mexican government would accept financing of the project from the U.S. or from another source that could impose political domination on the canal.

S. Africa Plans Cars

● Considerable interest has been aroused in South Africa by the plan for local motor car production which is being sponsored by the Board of Trade. An official report stated that while a wholly Union-produced car could not be turned out in the near future, there was every possibility of achieving a 90 per cent model and the industry should be encouraged to do so. The objective is to manufacture a small car like the Morris Minor, to which end heavy protection is to be given to local manufacturing of component parts. Several agreements for expanding the respective industries have already been concluded, and more are expected to come, including wheels, axle housings, petrol tanks, chassis frames, body pressings, pistons, pins, etc. A synthetic rubber plant is also to be put up in order to supply the existing tire factories. It may however take nearly ten years for the 90 per cent Union car to be produced.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, March 25, 1960

ECONOMIC POSTSCRIPT

WHILE the political consequences of Mr. Ben-Gurion's big tour are still shrouded in diplomatic secrecy, and — being largely based on personal understanding—need not become common knowledge for a long time to come yet, the tour's economic implications are already clearly visible and should be taken to heart by us all.

This does not refer to the prospect of another loan or some form of foreign aid, an idea which has been bandied about. Quite the contrary: the novel feature that has made this initiative a historic departure has been the absence of direct material objectives. For the first time Israel has appeared on the world scene not as an underdeveloped country in need of foreign assistance and protection, but as a nation standing — however precariously — on its own feet, and having therefore a voice of its own that is to be listened to.

Without this background of sound economy Mr. Ben-Gurion's impressive appearance would have been unthinkable. And once this stage has been arrived at, one cannot fail to realise the grave consequences that would stem from a relapse into an economy governed by humanitarian principles and wishful thinking.

The tour's success should therefore be interpreted not as a prelude to a new bonanza, but as an invitation to economic discipline. First of all, of course, this involves monetary stability, in which respect considerable progress has been achieved in recent years, but it means more than that. That stability itself is not yet assured so long as several exchange rates are applied to the Israel pound and most business transactions are conducted at different rates than the official one. A view that is widely held sees devaluation as the only way out of this awkward situation, although the administration has expressly — and with good reason — rejected this course, and proved that the line can be held against bearish speculation. However, if more is to be achieved in the near future much more definite leadership is necessary, and the public should be taken into confidence as regards the ways and means that are envisaged.

Moreover, it will be necessary to reappraise the tariff protection given to local producers, and a much more selective policy will have to be adopted in granting facilities and government loans to new enterprises if the standards of international competition are to be taken in earnest, as they will have to be once we are forced to dispense with the artificial props of Israel's economic isolation.

There is no denying that some progress has been achieved in this field, but it has lagged far behind our brave words and good intentions. In particular, little attention has been paid to the fact that excessive protectionism may have a short-term positive effect on the foreign currency balance — by saving imports and by attracting foreign investments — but that in the long run it may result in weakening the country's productive pattern and in burdening it with capital service in foreign currency. Hitherto this factor has played a negligible role in our foreign currency spending — the budget for the current fiscal year provides $5.2m. for all dividend and royalty payments and $28m. for interest on foreign debts — but they are bound to increase rapidly in the years to come. Indeed, experts predicted long ago that by the end of the 'sixties our foreign currency balance would enter a crucial period for which we must prepare our economy by hardening its ability to take a punch.

This brings us to a third point which has direct political bearing. Whenever the possibility of an Israel-Arab detente is discussed, the problem of compensation to Arab refugees also crops up. Such payments would, however, impose an additional strain on our foreign currency balance, and a foreign loan would spread the burden over a longer period without solving the problem itself. Moreover, if compensation is to serve its purpose as a peacemaker, it should be made not in cash but in goods and services, so as to pave the way to lasting commercial contacts with the adjacent countries. However, only a strong and competitive economy will be in a position to stand up to such a challenge by offering terms attractive enough to be taken into consideration.

Thus, from whatever angle it be viewed, the Prime Minister's successful bid for a Western alliance is also bound to bring in its wake closer international collaboration in economic matters.

Foerder's Housing Reform

NEW AUTHORITY IS PROPOSED

By Our Economic Editor

Government housing in an Arab village in the "Triangle."

THE need to take a new look at housing problems has long been evident, and Dr. Foerder, in his capacity as Chairman of the General Mortgage Bank, has taken the opportunity of the Bank's annual meeting to make some pertinent suggestions.

Although Dr. Foerder refrained from discussing the issue of rent control — which is now sub judice pending the presentation of the Elzenberg Committee's final recommendations — his proposals amount to a sweeping reform of the present system in the two crucial fields of housing organization and finance. His immediate aim is to open new vistas for building activity not directly dependent on the limited financing available within the framework of the Development Budget, but such an outcome would, of course, bring in its wake important changes in other fields as well.

Dr. Foerder proposes that the Labour Ministry's Housing Division no longer function as a contractor — except in development areas and for needy immigrants — and that it be transformed instead into a supreme Housing Authority which will lay down standards for private building and control the planning of housing projects and the quality of construction, taking over some of the present functions of town planning commissions.

The need to establish such a body in a country like Israel, which is bound to engage in large-scale housing activity for many years to come, can hardly be disputed. Rather paradoxically, the more residential building outgrows the confines of public housing schemes the more pressing will this need become. And as a matter of fact, suggestions to set up a special Housing Ministry were made long ago. However, little scope was left for regulative activity so long as most of the building was done directly or indirectly under the auspices of the Government's own Housing Division. With private building gradually advancing to dominate the scene, the establishment of a central planning and controlling authority should not be postponed any longer.

On the other hand, no better opportunity could be found for a thorough overhaul of the administration of building control at the local authorities level, where it has long been recognized as inadequate. This could also be an occasion for establishing closer and more efficient links between those who are in charge of building proper and the bodies responsible for residential and urban development schemes. Now that the first stage of establishing settlements all over the country is drawing to a close, the next stage in urban planning will call for more attention to detail and to local considerations, and such issues as slum clearance, multi-storey housing, parking and safe roads — to mention but a few — can hardly be efficiently tackled without smooth cooperation on the part of all concerned.

Public Funds

Having said all this, one is still aware that the exact functions of such a suggested Housing Authority are far from clear and will need a lot of deliberation. Nor is it clear from Dr. Foerder's speech just what shape the reformed Housing Division should assume. The great advantage of renouncing direct participation in building would lie in freeing considerable public funds tied up at present in material stocks and current operations, and in opening a new field to private initiative. On the other hand, in addition to building for immigrants, Dr. Foerder would like the Housing Authority to take a hand in matters of financing housing and to direct public funds — or special facilities — to housing schemes of national importance or social urgency. Here is a point where overlapping could easily develop, and one may well ask how indirect action — by means of appropriate financial grants, subsidies etc.—could entirely obviate the need for direct public building, although this point too calls for a thorough discussion.

In fact, it is Dr. Foerder's new approach in financial matters which serves as background to the organisational reform he suggests. His main thesis is that credit for residential construction should be treated more or less like loans for "productive purposes," such as industry or farming, which is obviously a precondition to the development of private building outside the scope of government finance. As a matter of fact, once one has accepted the aim of reducing the State's housing commitments, the request appears legitimate and no other course could be realistically envisaged. Whether this ought to mean much in terms of additional cash, however, is a question which should be decided on its own merits. One should not lose sight of the fact that the role of public finance in residential housing has already diminished in the past few years. It dropped from 82 per cent in 1957 to 44 per cent in 1959, and may be expected to be well under 40 per cent in the current year.

Private Funds

Obviously this reduction — in the midst of a stable volume of overall building activity — has been made possible by the influx of considerable private funds, both local and foreign, notwithstanding the existing credit controls. It will therefore be up to the economic planners to decide how many additional resources should be made available for expanding building should a pinch develop as a result of shortage of public funds. Moreover, the question will have to be dealt with in correlation with other incentives which may be used for attracting private investments. Dr. Foerder himself mentioned two most important measures of this kind: a government guarantee for loans granted for housing purposes and housing schemes based on subsidized minimum rent. In both respects practical developments are impending. Then again, the scope of such ambitious projects should not be exaggerated. It is true that on the strength of official figures the building industry is threatened with a financing gap: although the government's housing programme envisaged public investments to the tune of IL.164m. annually, the total amount provided for the 1960-61 fiscal year is only IL.65m. It would seem, therefore, that the private sector is expected to expand on a large scale in order to make up for this drop in public allocations. However, there is ample reason to doubt whether this is really the case, for the official programmes has often been described as over-ambitious and for the time being despite the tidings of cuts in official schemes and budgets, we are witnessing, if anything, symptoms of saturation rather than shortages on the housing market.

Rent Control

At this juncture the problem of rent control cannot be avoided, of course, and two points are abundantly clear: that the current rent ceilings are to be raised quite considerably (though the exact extent to be proposed is still unknown), and that the entire question is steadily receding in importance, since it concerns mainly old houses. In any case, the rent increase is bound to have a dampening effect on housing activity, for it will induce some tenants to sub-let or to move to smaller flats and reduce the private savings available for housing purposes. On the other hand, it will improve the house-owner's income position and add an inducement to investors in house property for rent. Although ultimately rent control may have to be entirely scrapped in order to attract real capital to the field, this measure cannot be contemplated without taking into account all its social repercussions as well, and it is still a moot question whether the time has come for such a drastic action.

Israel's Latest Export:

Anti-Corrosion Know-How

By PHILIP GILLON

"WE are indebted to Mr. D. Spector, from Israel, for sharing his experience with us and it is of interest to see an emerging maritime nation fall into technical stride with older established countries."

This comment was made at a meeting of anti-corrosion engineers in the U.S. and was repeated in their official publication. Representatives of Mr. Spector's firm travel to Tokyo, Hamburg and Italy to bid successfully for contracts to protect shipping, particularly oil tankers, against insidious damage of corrosion. In the course of the first [illegible] year as an exporter of "know-how" the firm earned a net $30,000 from its efforts abroad and it hopes to increase this sum manifold in the years to come. The only limiting factor seems to be shortage of adequately qualified manpower.

Millions in Damage

In Israel itself corrosion causes an estimated damage of IL.10m. per year. It attacks steel and other metallic substances when they come into contact with soil, water or aqueous solutions. Steel is not stable in nature. Large amounts of energy are put into it during the smelting process and this tends to leak away on contact with soil or water as the steel reverts to its original minerals and oxides. The energy is released in electro-chemical form. By linking the metal to a metal of comparatively little value the loss of energy is transferred to that anode. The process is somewhat reminiscent to the literary mind (if not to the scientific) of the portrait of Dorian Gray, forced to age and decay while Gray himself remains for ever young: so the anode of magnesium, zinc or aluminium turns green while the steel remains free from corrosion.

Corrosion in oil tankers, which use seawater for ballast when travelling empty, is estimated to do damage at the rate of $10 per year per deadweight ton. Here Spector's method (which he devised) is to use anodes three metres long which are fitted by brackets onto the standard members inside the tanks. This simple system saves elaborate scaffolding and costs are cut considerably. The firm gave cathodic protection to the tanks of the "[illegible]" ([illegible] tons deadweight) for [illegible], which guarantees immunity for four to six years. The savings are obviously enormous.

The anodes are twice the length of those usually used and making them has involved considerable difficulty. They have to be cast at very high temperatures, and are being ordered from a foundry in England. Spector does complete drawings and designs and devises the best types of brackets required; he supervises the actual welding of the anodes into the tanks although the work is done by the shipyards. The system has been patented.

In Israel itself the firm attends to pipes, cables and other such installations made by the Jewish Agency, water companies, the telephone department and industrial installations. The aim is to protect the outside of the pipe or cable from corrosion caused by the soil (very high in Israel). At various points cathodic stations of rectifiers and "ground-beds" are prepared, through which impressed currents or anodes are linked to the object in need of protection. The principle is similar to that used in the tankers: the corrosion is passed to the less valuable metal. An anode often used is graphite, the anodes being one and a half metres in length. The engineers plan their ground-beds to obtain uniformity of current distribution.

The engineers do "surveys on site" to test the corrosive qualities of the various soils [illegible] the availability of power supply and the need to avoid interference with existing structures. (There are considerable underground installations already in Israel, particularly between Tel Aviv and Haifa, and the ground-beds have to be placed accordingly.)

Even the famous prestressed concrete pipes made at the [illegible] Pipe Factory have [illegible] corrosion when placed in particularly bad soils. [illegible] anti-corrosion treatment is necessary. Pipes laid by the Tel Aviv Municipality several years ago in very [illegible] soil [illegible] cathodic protection are still in excellent condition.

Patents Under License

Because of the vast importance of the question of corrosion to the government, Mr. Spector does not believe that his business should be left as a private concern. Also he is limited in his dream of building up a large export business through lack of trained manpower. If his anti-corrosion efforts were directed by a public or semi-public company, he says, costs would not come down but operations could be expanded. As it is, he may have to give foreign firms the right to use his patents under licence because he cannot undertake to make contracts abroad as he would like.

New Insurance Firm

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Inspector of Insurance recently approved the application of the Hadar Co-operative Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. for recognition as a general insurance company. The Company is to be called the Hadar Insurance Co. Ltd. Founded by the two central bodies of private agriculture, the Israel Farmers Co. Ltd. and Pardess Syndicate Ltd., the company has a paid-up capital of over IL.800m. Its activities will cover all types of insurance.

The new company has been assured sub-contracts on a reciprocity basis with world-famous Swiss and British firms, which gives some indication not only of its world standing but of the growing importance of Israel insurance as a whole. This is one of the few instances of a company earning foreign exchange already in its early stages of operation. This is due to the founders' long-standing ties with the world insurance market. Pardess Syndicate exports most of Israel's citrus, while the enterprises of the Israel Farmers Co. occupy an important place in the local production, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, and lately also in export.

The new company is to take over the offices and branches of Hadar Cooperative Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. in Israel's chief cities, as well as its network of agents. Last year the mutual society's balance sheet showed an annual income of nearly IL1.1m. from premiums.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* the company's Director-General, Mr. W. Friedman, said that Hadar intended to expand into new fields of insurance and to improve current cover in agriculture as well as in other domains. Hadar played a pioneering role in the field of engineering as well as assurance against losses, an important service not only to citriculture but to all allied branches.

The company has at its disposal a group of experts in various fields. Mr. Zvi Isaacson is its Chairman, and Mr. E. Kinan, a pioneer in the field of local insurance, is Vice-Chairman.

Bank Leumi Affected By Government Firms

By Our Economic Editor

BANK balance sheets are as a rule meant to convey a picture of solidity and smooth operation, and do little to disclose what is going on behind the counters and the closed doors. At closer view, however, the banking system too is visibly undergoing a rapid transformation. The past decade has seen the steady expansion of bank branch networks throughout the country, accompanied lately by the advance of the Big Three and their subsidiaries and the decline of smaller and independent credit institutions.

Of late two new factors have come into being. One is the growing role of Government-sponsored banks, in particular the Israel Bank for Agriculture and the Industrial Development Bank, and the entry of new contestants competing with the oldtimers. Inevitably, this development has had the most impact on the biggest bank, Bank Leumi Le-Israel, whose figures show it is lagging in the expansion race behind the other two major banks. Deposits by the public (including reserves and balances of subsidiaries) were up to IL.[illegible]m. at the end of 1959, but this was only 17 per cent above the 1958 figure. Credits outstanding from the bank's own means rose to IL.[illegible]m., i.e. 22 per cent above 1958.

Both figures refer to the Bank Leumi proper. The consolidated balance sheet shows an advance of 25 per cent in deposits (to IL.[illegible]m.) and of 15 per cent in credits from own means, and the report points out that the Bank still accounts for over 40 per cent of the country's aggregate demand deposits and for over 50 per cent of all amounts deposited under approved saving schemes. However, this does not alter the impression that the Bank will have to make considerable efforts in order to live up to ever stiffer competition.

Another noticeable trend in the balance sheet is the sharp drop in Government deposits and development loans financed by them. This development has hit other banks too, but in none of them to a similar extent; the bank's own deposits declined from IL.[illegible]m. to IL.[illegible]m., though government deposits with the subsidiaries of Bank Leumi, mainly the General Mortgage Bank and the Bank Leumi Investment Company, increased from IL.[illegible]m. to IL.[illegible]m.

Vigorous Step

On the other hand, the Bank has taken a vigorous step by increasing its share capital from IL.[illegible]m. to IL.[illegible]m. and raising its open reserves to IL.4.7m. (compared with IL.[illegible]m. a year ago) the expansion of its activity in the securities market is shown by the rise of the item "quoted securities" (non-Government) from IL.[illegible]m. to IL.[illegible]m., and of gilt-edged securities from IL.[illegible]m. to IL.[illegible]m. (apart from the securities held by subsidiaries). Other pointers are the opening of 11 more branches during 1959 and the acquisition of control in the Israel Industrial Bank. The Bank Leumi's foreign subsidiaries have also expanded very satisfactorily. The bank's declared net profit rose to IL.[illegible]m. as compared with IL.[illegible]m. in 1958.

Weizmann Institute Formulas Help Expansion of Plastics Industry

By ZE'EV SHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL'S fledgling plastic industry is expected to multiply its output this year following the local manufacture of polyester resins according to formulas devised by the Weizmann Institute, Dr. David Vofsi, Head of the Institute's Plastic Laboratory, has told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Local output of the resins under license by Makhteshim of Beersheba is expected to total 100 tons this year, or ten times the quantity of powder imported last year. This manufacture, which started last January, is likely to relieve polyester and fibreglass product manufacturers of a serious production bottleneck since the resin can be stored only for a limited period and they tended to run out of supplies.

Most Successful

Polyester, a wholly synthetic product, is termed one of the most successful plastic resins invented. World production of this material is increasing 20 per cent yearly as more uses are continually found for it as a replacement for wood and metal. It is mainly used in the manufacture of reinforced fibreglass products. In Israel, four plants are turning out a wide range of polyester goods, ranging from tableware to car bodies. Dr. Vofsi, stressing the importance of the material for local industry, says that its range of application is virtually unlimited.

One of the principal advantages of the resin is that products made from it do not require expensive moulds since the casting is done by a "cold" and relatively simple process, mainly involving the use of manual labour. In Israel polyester goods are turned out by the Orlite Engineering Co. of Ness Ziona, where Mr. B. Shemer told *The Jerusalem Post* that the local product is of high quality and, after taxes, no more expensive than the imported product.

The Kaiser-Frazer plant in Haifa may produce its new Studebaker car body from fibreglass at Orlite's new plant near Ness Ziona. Other new products to be turned out by Orlite include a substantial order for 14-inch fibreglass water pipes for Mekorot able to withstand 20 atmospheres. These light-weight pipes will be non-corrosive and are expected to save Mekorot considerable sums for pipe replacements since their life-expectancy is considerably higher than that of conventional steel pipes.

Plane Parts

Orlite already produces airplane parts for Bedek and a list of 20 other items, ranging from boat hulls to translucent roofing sheets. German manufacturers are reported to be producing warp- and weatherproof door and window frames made of polyester with a life-time colour imbedded in the material.

The per capita consumption of plastic products in Israel is still low, Dr. Vofsi says. It amounts to an annual 0.75 kgs. as compared to 1.1 kg. in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Vofsi adds that the construction of a fibreglass plant would seem a logical step for the future. If it materialises it will have a far-reaching effect on the future development of the local polyester industry. Meanwhile, the Plastics Department at the Weizmann Institute is conducting a long-term $120,000 research project for a U.S. concern aimed at the development of a new pure synthetic fibre. Negotiations are also being conducted with a second U.S. firm for research on a new high-impact and shatter-resistant polyesterin. Six formulas for colored resins have been released by the laboratory so far.

The production of the basic raw material for polyester is also contemplated as a long-term project and will probably be linked to the development of the local petro-chemical industry, possibly using the planned methane gas line to Beersheba.

Lazard Bros. and De Stein Merge

LONDON (Reuter). — A complete merger of two leading London financial houses — Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd., merchant bankers, and Edward De Stein and Company, issuing and investment house — has been announced in London.

The merger takes effect on April 11, from which date the two businesses will be carried on under the name of Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd. (incorporating Edward De Stein and Co.).

MARCH 31 1960

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'Quiet Revolution' in Approach To Development Financing

By SHALOM P. DORON
Manager, I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd., Jerusalem.

IT looks as though we are in the midst of a "quiet revolution" in our approach to financing the development of our country. Some rethinking in both Government circles and industry having taken place, efforts are being made to mobilize funds for the further development of our industry out of sources which had been neglected for years. It has become quite clear that in the long run the Government development budget will not be able to supply all the enormous means required for development, and that these funds will have to be channelled primarily to enterprises for which private capital cannot be obtained. Therefore industries with a fair record of stability and earning capacity will no longer benefit from easy development loans and will have to look for their capital to the capital market in Israel as well as to foreign investors interested either in direct private investments or in equity investments.

In the past few months a long list of regulations has been published with a view to encouraging both local and foreign investors in our capital market and particularly in ordinary shares, especially since interest in linked bonds has subsided and the investing public shows greater readiness to buy ordinary shares.

Radical Change

This radical change in the attitude of Government circles to investments, coupled with the good financial results achieved by various industrial companies and these companies' liberal distribution of dividends, bonus shares, and rights issues, has brought about a sharp revival in the neglected ordinary shares section of the Tel Aviv market in the past year. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the price index of ordinary shares jumped from an average of 148.1 in 1958 to 290.23 in February 1960 while the index of linked bond prices rose only from 208.8 to 319.29 in the same period.

The significance of the "new look" in the equities section can also be gauged from the fact that after a stagnation of many years, it is now possible to float ordinary shares successfully. The heavy over-subscription of the issue of the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company shares, 40,000 of which were recently offered to the public at a price of IL22.68, and the placing of 850,000 Israel Land Development Co. shares, attest to this change in atmosphere. Moreover, they may be the beginning of a trend in financing the development needs of our leading companies.

In October, 1959, the Minister of Finance appointed a public committee to be known as The Securities Commission, consisting of high officials of the Treasury, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Bank of Israel as well as bankers, industrialists and company directors. The main task of this body headed by Mr. M. Zagagi, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, is to examine and approve all public issues of securities. The Commission also sees to it that the prospectus of every new issue is correct and contains all the relevant details, even if they are unfavourable.

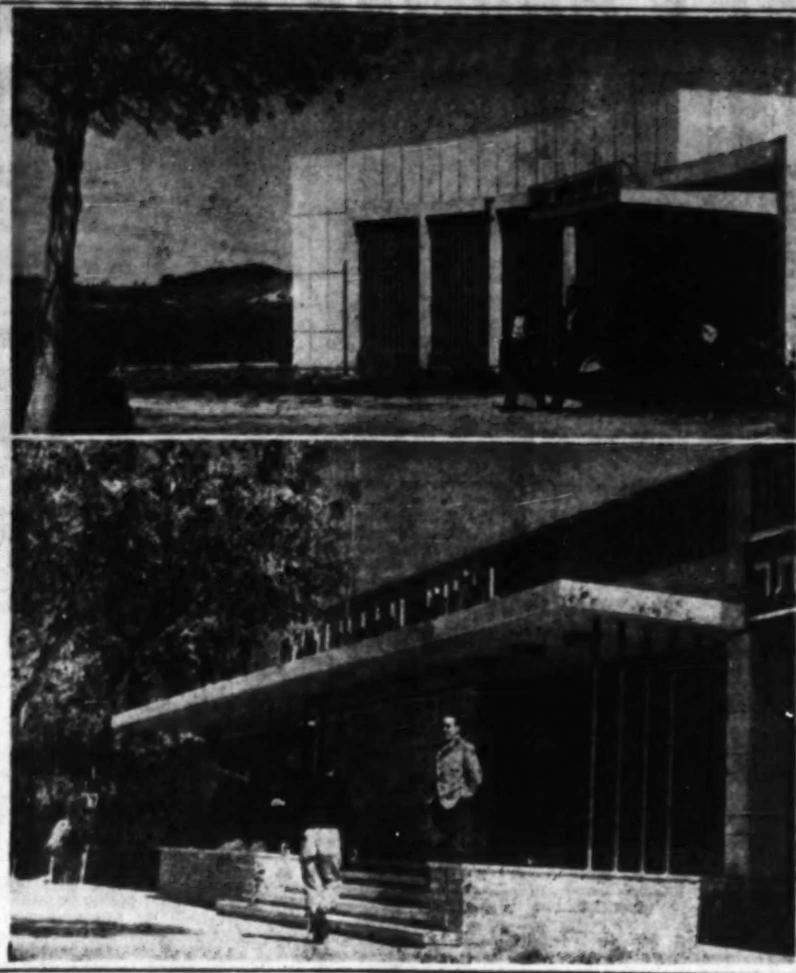
No hard-and-fast rules govern the Commission's work so far, for the consensus was that it was preferable to establish procedures only after the body had gained some experience of its own. The Commission or its sub-committees meet weekly or bi-weekly, as may be required to prevent undue delays, and in time work is expected to grow even smoother. As the statements and undertakings of the companies involved are followed up, a number of questions will arise, and the Commission is expected to work out a satisfactory procedure in this respect together with the Council of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, dividing up the tasks involved between the two bodies.

At the same time, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is deliberating changes to be introduced into methods of dealing and quotation that have become obsolete in view of the increased volume. An *ad hoc* committee recently appointed for this purpose by the Exchange Council has been meeting almost weekly, hearing evidence from experts and studying material connected with stock exchange activities in many countries. It expects to submit its recommendations within a few months.

Finally, efforts are being made to popularize security investments among small investors and savers. It has been the experience of many countries that the best means to this end are investment trusts and unit trusts. Four closed-end investment trusts operate in Israel at present, i.e. the Bank Leumi Investment Trust, the Ellern Investment Trust, the I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Investment Corp. and the Feuchtwanger Haifa Investment Trust. There is only one unit trust (mutual fund), the P.I.A. Palestine Independent Trust, because the legal position of trusts in Israel in general is still obscure, but it is expected that the Knesset will be approached very soon to clear it up, thus enabling the banks to go ahead with their plans to forge additional instruments for investment in local securities both at home and abroad in the form of Unit Trusts. It will not be surprising if tax benefits and other incentives are incorporated in such a Unit Trust Law.

Future Prospects

It appears that one can reliably expect the Israel capital market to benefit considerably from all this re-thinking and thus to play a more important role in financing our capital-hungry economy. If the trend persists, if the companies continue to show reasonable earnings and a liberal attitude towards their shareholders, if the market is not flooded by new issues, and if the Investment Authority succeeds in fostering further foreign investment in local enterprises, one may look with confidence to the future of the Israel capital market.



Bank Branches Dot Countryside

New and old towns have got new bank branches, generally distinguished by new ideas in architecture. Seen here are bank premises in Ness Ziona (top left and right), Ramla (left) and Beit Shemesh (below).

Photos by Ilani

KOOR OUTLINES 1960 TARGETS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RECENTLY published forecasts for production at Koor's factories in 1960 show that little advance is expected over 1959, apart from output of the steel plant and of the Alliance tire factory. The latter is to increase production by 22 per cent to IL16.5m.; steel pipe production is to expand at a similar rate to IL12m. (due partly to progress in labour efficiency and partly to the installation of additional equipment); and the steel output is to reach IL15m. — compared with IL8m. in 1959 — though this too would be about 40 per cent below the plant's eventual production capacity.

At Koor's other factories production is expected to rise by eight per cent, from IL96m. to IL104m. including mainly more ceramics, glass and plywood from the new factory at Ashkelon.

A similar trend is also discernible in the export target figures. While the aggregate amount of Koor group's exports has been planned to advance by a full 20 per cent to $12m., most of the increase is to come from an increase of over a third in tire sales, while all the other items — including cement and glass — are to advance by seven per cent only, this after the doubling of export volume that took place in 1959. The reason is partly reduced production capacity at the Phoenicia plant (the kiln is to be overhauled this year) where production and export are planned to increase considerably later, when a second kiln is erected. As a matter of fact, Soltam ordnance factory accounts for over $2m. of the above export total.

Gmul to Declare Bonus Issue

POST Economic Reporter

THE marked advantages of centralizing the investment of popular savings have again been demonstrated by Gmul Ltd. in 1959. Administrative expenses dropped to 0.32 per cent of the average amount of the company's investments (against 0.36 per cent a year ago) and to only 4 per cent of its current income (i.e. income from interest and commission). On the other hand, the yield achieved has risen to 7.9 per cent (computed on the average amount of investments held in 1959), compared with 7.6 per cent in the average of the preceding three years. One must also add over five per cent on account of appreciation of assets due to the linking clause (against 1.3 per cent in 1958).

As a matter of fact, the company paid an aggregate 11.7 per cent (against 7.8 in the preceding year) on its deposits and will declare on its shares a dividend of 12.5 per cent cash plus eight per cent in bonus shares (against a dividend of 12 per cent for 1958 and 10 per cent for 1957). However, it should be kept in mind that these last figures are averages, as separate accounts are maintained for each investing body, and the choice of investments too is to a large extent governed by the terms and predilections of the member bodies.

Help to Securities

Another point which should not be lost sight of is that the company's operation in securities has been greatly facilitated by the firm limits set to it under the current regulations, which prescribe that pension and provident funds, etc., have to invest at least 65 per cent of their accruing monies in "approved securities" (i.e. government or government-guaranteed debentures) and have to purchase them at source and not in the market. There is thus scarcely any room left for speculative activity; nor is much need felt for the appraisal and selection of objects.

Yet it is of interest that the share of securities in the company's investment portfolio has slightly declined in recent years (from 16 per cent in 1957 to 14 per cent), and most of it consists of various loans. At the end of 1959, linked loans amounted to IL56m. and non-linked ones to IL10.5m. (compared with IL16.5m. a year ago), while securities totalled IL11m. (apart from securities purchased for the member-funds' individual account).

Unfortunately, no details concerning the securities held, or the loans granted, are contained in the company's published reports. This reticence is particularly deplorable in view of Gmul's standing as a major force in Israel's capital market, and the main support of many an issue on our Stock Exchange. During the company's nine years of existence it has purchased debentures for an amount of IL66m. — most of which have been resold to the member funds — and deposits with it rose by IL14m. in 1959, and may be expected to increase at a similar pace in the current year. In addition, Gmul's own capital increased by IL1m. in the past year — to IL4.6m.

It is somewhat of a paradox that small and medium business firms managed by private owners often offer the public more insight into their operations and policies than semi-public bodies of Gmul's stature and importance, which — one should assume — have no commercial secrets to hide and could only gain from disclosing the background of their efficient performance.

Stocks and Commodities

I.L.D.C. Rights in Active Trading

ON March 22 Israel Land Development shares and debentures went ex-rights and active dealing in these rights took place for three days. Turnover was lively and quotations fluctuated between IL46 and IL46½ per 100 new shares, making the price of I.L.D.C. shares 156-156½%. It appears that investors consider this reasonable, taking into consideration the fact that these are bearer shares and benefit for 10 years from an income-tax ceiling of 25 per cent on dividends. The I.L.D.C.'s earlier increase of its interim dividend may be interpreted as a sign that its earnings are sufficient to cover a higher dividend for the company's capital, which was increased from IL1.25m. to IL2m. The price of the old shares was adjusted on the market.

Elsewhere in the equities section the trend was irregular. After an earlier rise some reaction set in, and not all the shares which had gained considerable ground at the beginning of the week were in a position to retain the advance. However, Bank Leumi shares were five points higher on Wednesday than a week earlier, probably on account of the favourable balance sheet and the expectation of a new share issue in the course of 1960 on the basis of rights to the present shareholders, as in the past year. Also better were General Mortgage Bank Ordinary shares, again on a favourable balance sheet. While the Bank Leumi dividend remains unchanged, the dividend for G.M.B. shares is slightly higher.

Ata, Kurdaneh, Moller, Ellern Investment, Assis, Palestine Potash, Teva, Palestine Cold Storage and Delek closed a few points higher on Wednesday than a week ago, while Otzar Hityashvut, Africa Palestine and American Israeli Paper Mills and Jordan Exploration lost some ground. Dead Sea B Founders also receded slightly.

On the free market some lively transactions took place in the newly issued Alliance Tire shares which changed hands around IL24.75. Naphtha shares were neglected. Lapidot shares were quiet, though some demand was probably spurred towards the end of the week by reports of a new issue in the U.S. and by the establishment of a new investment company in which the Israel Government would be a partner with Israel-American Oil, which holds some 20 per cent of Lapidot's shares. According to reports this new joint venture will begin with an investment of $500,000.- by the Israel American Oil and IL900,000.- by the Government, and future capital increase would be on a 50-50 basis.

The market in linked bonds was rather irregular. Sterling-linked Dead Sea Works debentures, Palestine Electric Second Prefs. and 4% Registered Sterling A stock were somewhat higher while Tavei Dollar, Tzmudei Dollar and some other dollar-linked gained 1-2 points. Index-linked were generally neglected, only a few retaining their prices of last week.

For the past few weeks — and for the first time in years — the turnover in ordinary shares has been higher than the turnover in linked bonds.

Recovery in New York

PRICES on Wall Street continued to climb with a moderate distribution of gains.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Linked Insurance Success—and Disappointment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Linked Insurance scheme is now two-and-a-half years old, which may be considered quite a respectable age for a new business venture. It has aroused great interest both at home and abroad, and inquiries continue to come in at the offices of the member companies. The financial results too have been quite spectacular. In the 15 months that ended in December, 1958, IL35.8m. of life insurance policies based on the linking clause were written, and another IL36.3m. were added during 1959. The corresponding figures for linked workers' compensation insurance were IL13m. and IL24.7m. Last year's volume of business is expected to be maintained in 1960.

Nevertheless, insiders admit that the scheme has not lived up to expectations. To be sure, the monthly average of life insurance was about 30 per cent higher in 1959 than in the preceding year, but part of the advance was achieved at the expense of non-linked policies, and in any case this rate of advance is rather modest in view of economic progress in other fields and of the potential market for life insurance. The hope that new vistas would open up for insurance once the public became convinced that it could be linked just like any other investment has not materialised.

Drop in Policies

Moreover, statistics reveal that the average linked policy decreased from IL2,800 in 1958 to IL1,600 in 1959, indicating that earners of middle and upper incomes, who should be providing the main support for this kind of service, continue to shun it. The recent regulation permitting restitution recipients to use their Pamaz accounts for insurance in foreign currency will hardly improve the situation in this respect.

It is also of interest that linked workers' compensation insurance has developed much more satisfactorily, more than doubling the monthly average in 1959. This should be taken as a sign that the lag as regards life insurance is to be attributed to some defects particular to that scheme and not to the principle of linking, or to the people's lack of appreciation of its importance. The best evidence that the scheme's development is falling behind is the fact that the insurance companies are still satisfied with one channel for linked investments, namely the loan to the Palestine Electric Corporation which they had handed over IL4.5m. by the end of 1959, while negotiations about investment in the Industrial Development Bank have dragged on for over a year now.

The best way to give a new fillip to the Hetz scheme would presumably be to reduce its cost, but here the prospects are not yet clear. The new income tax law is expected to incorporate some additional incentives for pension insurance, but the companies' overheads and the agents' commissions are not likely to be cut for the time being.

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On the Train to Jerusalem — 1908

By Rahel Yanait Ben-Zvi

From the recently published book of memoirs of the Second Aliya period, "Anu Olim," by the wife of the President of Israel. This chapter was translated by Shulamith Schwartz-Nardi.

SHINING memories of my first days in Jerusalem crowd my mind. I made the journey by train, and from the first moment of the trip felt an extraordinary sense of exaltation. My fellow travellers were few. In the coach sat a Jew in the traditional costume of Jerusalem's Old Yishuv; alongside him, an Arab in red tarbush and elegant black robes — importance written over his entire appearance. The window was wide open and the view magnificent. I smelled the fragrance of eucalyptus trees from the little wood near Mikveh Israel; the air grew perfumed with the sweetness of acacia flowering in the orange groves of the settlements. As the train made its way slowly, tall, slender cypresses reaching upward mingled with the acacia bushes in the landscape. Presently the olive trees near Ramle came into sight, their highest branches seeming hoary with age. In the changing light the olive trees were silver, green, and grey by turns.

THE Ramle station was behind us. Desolate stretches of uncultivated fields spread all the way to the horizon, up to the far-off Samarian Hills visible through a bluish haze. The sight of all that barren ground filled me with a kind of joy — joy that fate had kept the soil of Judea uninhabited and unworked. I remembered many a heated discussion with members of our movement when I went from one small Ukrainian or Lithuanian town to another to speak to youth about "Palestine." I had often been met by wondering glances and by questions as to whether there was really room in the Land for a large Jewish immigration. What, actually, did we know then? Now the ground itself, naked and desolate, was giving me the answer. In my mind's eye I saw it brought back to life by the hands of Jews returning from far away. If I had been alone in the coach, I would have spoken out loud to the hills and valleys...

My face must have revealed the happiness I felt at seeing the unpeopled wastes. The Jew sitting behind me suddenly addressed me: "Tell me, tell me — why are you so happy?" And then he added: "The effendi wants to know the reason."

So that was how an effendi looked: I had heard a great deal about feudal effendis, but this was the first one that I had ever actually seen. How was I to answer this question? Could I expect my fellow-Jew, at least, to understand my emotions? For all my hesitation I tried to explain, but the Jerusalemite's comment was: "And if there are no settlements, what has that to do with happiness?" To the effendi he explained that I was overjoyed by the thought of coming to Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem," he emphasized. "Everyone knows what joy comes to the heart of a Jew when he makes his way up to Jerusalem."

The effendi had more questions to ask. Did I have relatives in Jerusalem? And how did a young girl come to a strange city without her parents?

With the help of the Jerusalemite a lively conversation developed between the effendi and me. He told me about his estate near the entrance to the city; about his house, his wives and his many children. To set his mind and that of my Jewish neighbour at rest, I said that I had a brother in Jerusalem. The effendi even invited me to pay a visit to him with my brother.

While all this went on, I was glued to the window, my eyes virtually caressing the deserted fields. The train panted heavily, ascending slowly. We made our way into the Mountains of Judea, and there before me were revealed remnants of the forests of long ago. A dim sort of recollection welled up in me, as if I had seen that Judean scene before with my own eyes. The railroad track wound among the mountains, their slopes covered with woodland thickets; tall trees and low; trees that had declined into bushes; trunks that were split. Suddenly I caught sight of a tree with a reddish trunk. I had never seen anything like it. Full of excited admiration, I turned to the effendi. He explained that it was the "qutlah."

* * *

THOUGH I did not yet know the names of all the hillside trees, I already felt close to them and cherished them — they were living testimony to the ancient forests of our Land; they had withstood the destructive onslaughts of both man and nature. Clearly, the life-giving quality in the soil of the Judean Mountains was not yet exhausted; we would return and cover them with many trees....

Steam locomotive used by the Turkish Railways to haul passenger carriages to Jerusalem.
Photo courtesy Israel Railways

How I longed to get out of the train and climb the mountains to their very top! At the sight of the fresh trees and bushes, my blood sang in me and my joy grew intense. I felt a completely new emotion, unlike anything I had experienced before. I continued to stand — pressed against the window, intoxicated with the incense of the trees and the fragrant smell rising from the ground. My lips whispered a prayer of gratitude for the privilege of living this day.

It seemed to me then that the river and forest of my native town which I had loved so much were erased from my heart. It was as if I had never been in that distant Ukraine; as if I had not left it just a short time before; as if, indeed, I had been born again, seeing trees for the first time, breathing mountain air for the first time.

Rounding a sharp curve, the train entered a narrow gorge walled in by steep mountainsides. A mountain was so close to the window that I stepped back in dread. But then the gorge widened, and to the right a block of mountains loomed, fortress-like in appearance. The sloping sides resembled breached walls; the rocks and crags, piled on each other, were like the ruins of a fortress after a battle.

"We are coming to the Batir Station," said the Jerusalemite. "Batir," I said to myself. "This must be ancient Beitar." Everything I had read about Beitar in Graetz's "History of the Jews" sprang to my mind. My eyes were fixed on the mountain opposite, and never weary of looking, unable to see their full of it. The train slowed down, as if to give me more time to feel the nearness of the mountains of Beitar. I imagined that I could distinguish battered remnants of buildings; the whole range looked like ruins that had survived the ages. Had not Beitar been large and well-fortified? There on the summit of the mountain my mind's eye saw the figure of Bar-Kochba. He and his men, so few and so heroic.... Had not only those been chosen who could tear a tree out by its roots while riding on a horse?

I did not realize that the train had stopped, started again and gone on its way, till a splendid sight stretched before us: in the valley underneath a spring of quick water flowed and in tiny beds arranged like cells, beautifully cared-for, fresh green vegetation flourished. Only then did I notice the village on the slope of the mountain. Surely our ancestors, too, had once cultivated this soil alongside this spring.

* * *

THE train was coming close to Jerusalem. The Jew and the effendi rose from their seats and stood beside the window on the other side of the coach. The effendi pointed to a high lonely house among plots of ground enclosed by stone fences: "This is my estate." And once again he invited me to come to his house with my brother. Spiritually I had not left the ruins of Beitar. But the train pulled in to the station at Jerusalem. Very few passengers alighted from the coaches. What tranquillity, what abundant light greeted us! It was past noon, but the light was like the radiance of morning. I got down carrying my basket. It was not heavy. One does not need much in the Land of Israel. The climate is warm: so I did not think it necessary to bring winter clothes. I had only a few articles of clothing with me, a small pillow and a light blanket. I looked from side to side and at once saw Avner waiting for me — that was the "conspiratorial" name of Izhak Ben-Zvi in the Poalei Zion movement.

Ruth Arion: "Sails at Dawn."

Round the Exhibitions: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa

Tripped by Abstraction

THREE Haifa artists, Mohar, Naher and Ickowitz, are currently exhibiting in the three halls of the Jerusalem Artists House. Their exhibitions (fully described in these columns when shown in Haifa recently) are in general examples of the type of "abstract" painting that gives this field an otherwise undeserved bad name.

That much of the public does not understand much of modern art is understandable. That practising painters should step blindly into an intellectually fashionable movement is almost unforgivable. This seems to have happened to these three painters. They have enough talent and experience to want to share the experience of the avant-garde. But little of their work succeeds. There is nothing organic about the development of their design — all their compositions are contrived, in the most obvious sense. A "contrived" pattern can be a success if supported by interesting colour and painterly treatment. Here again, the three fall short.

Ch. Naher seems over-concerned about his paint surface — it is as fussy and contrived as his patterning. Ickowitz has developed what looks like a mixed-media technique in his effective black and white studies and has transferred the character of the accidental patterns to his oils. The shapes remind one of the patterns that printers produce on the covers of English school children's exercise books. But at least they are more interesting than his more figurative brush paintings (2) and (3) which are downright kitsch, both in colour and treatment.

Raphael Mohar overdoes his desire to reduce formal conceptions to abstract terms, taking as his starting point a still life or a port scene. "Haifa Harbour" is a good example of this. The result is mechanical; the shapes and colour are not sufficiently related. The "Blue Jug," formalized but not abstracted, shows how Mohar can produce a related and organic pattern up to this point.

No figurative artist worth his salt would want to draw a leaf or a petal that did not reflect the organic growth and development involved in its particular type of shape. The same challenge faces the artist working in abstract shapes, which must be given a meaning and life of their own. M.R.

PRINTS OF NEW JAPAN

THE exhibition of "Japanese Prints of Today," which was fully reviewed in The Jerusalem Post when shown in Jerusalem, is now on view at the Haifa Municipal Museum.

Apart from the enjoyment of their sheer dynamic beauty, these prints constitute a valid proof of the axiom that the past can only be appreciated through an understanding of the present. Much has been written about the detachment and self-sufficiency of the classical Japanese print and of its tranquillity; and the layman often finds difficulty in comprehending the exact meaning of such phrasing in the picture he happens to be studying. On the other hand, if you accept the premise that national traits, although clothed in diverse shapes at different periods, stay fairly constant, and if you move historically backwards with these prints, you can understand the enthusiasm (judging from the present exhibition) with which the spirit of modernism, in itself an expression of timelessness, has been accepted.

This fixation outside momentary nuances appears both in the abstraction of Hagiwara's "Beach" which selects a few motifs for its composition and in Hashimoto's "Sand Garden V" which reduces the subject to its essentials and then abstracts them into space; in the realism of Inagaki's "Record of My Crop," a dark sheaf fixed for ever, of the averted woman in Saido's thoughtful "Toshodo-ji" and of the two birds relieving the austere child in Kawano's "Small Bird B." One encounters powerful composition in Kinoshita's "Masks No. 2," the primeval in Kitaoka's "Beach," the contrast between the use of red in "Dead Leaves" and of green in "Album of the Rural," both by Mizufune. But for the most knowing use of modernism, for style and content with a slightly surrealist tinge, give me Shinagawa's "Kabuki Actor" in blue on grey and white. H.

Roda Reilinger

RODA REILINGER: Still Life (oils)

THE first characteristic of Roda Reilinger (Hazorea), who is exhibiting oils and a few drawings at Wilfrid Israel House in his home kibbutz, consists of a formal rectangular construction seen at its purest and most realist in earlier paintings like "Paris Roofs" and "Rain on the Kibbutz." He is passing through an intermediate stage typified by a picture of Russian and an injection of Expressionism; his depth and expression have become progressively more vivid.

A comparison of any two pieces on the same subject will render the point clear. "Ricinus Plants I" is rougher and more diffuse than "Ricinus Plants II" where a tighter composition of red and grey plants stands out against a yellow background. This latter picture exemplifies the Reilinger trait of separating his planes through colour and his penchant for yellow. "Barrels I" is a realist presentation of a line of red barrels placed in front of high reservoirs on long metal legs; "Barrels II" takes the same theme, plays down the legs so that reservoirs on top and barrels below become contrasted squares of colour with quasi-abstract results.

This is an artist whose formalism has preserved him from the more extreme consequences of Expressionism. For example, "Landscape" looks a rather dark work lit up only by the yellow but it renders its perspective visible by the graded buildings on the left and the receding line of dove-blue objects on the right. "Eib" is a romantic landscape, a green centre of sea with yellow and white buildings and a broken, stony shore around it. "Woman" is a grey torso seen from the rear on a red background looking through a window.

What strikes one in Reilinger's paintings is the sincerity of feeling which equates content and style. What a change from the stereotyped still life is "Still Life I" with the large central oval vessel in purple, its grey mouth the source of the lighting and completed by the straight candlestick. How significant is that mouth. Or take "Cat" — but better still "Old Trunk," a dark green background against which lies a tree trunk, partly stripped of its bark and naked like raw flesh and bone. Nothing about Reilinger's style is forced. A very interesting show.

Amateur Show

SEVERAL of the painters at the General Exhibition of the Haifa Free Union of Painters and Sculptors (Rothschild House) have much improved during the last year. There is greater clarity of composition and less ambition run amok, and amateur status reveals itself through a certain lack of self-confidence and too straightforward a pictorial statement. Such artists are Kish ("On the Way to Carmel," oil), Fishelstein ("Fishing Boats," watercolour), Haussner (on the border line with "Aquarium," oil), Bennett (good lighting in "Lamp at Arm," oil), Bercher's pleasant but [illegible] landscape "Nostalgia," watercolour, and Moses' "In Port," watercolour.

Another indication of the amateur lies in the insufficient direction of the abstract and the formalized which both tend to the decorative. This was always Debare's manner ("Blue Birds," although her small sculpture, "Blue Flame," hits the abstract idea). Feldman's "Musical Instruments" manages to combine an intricate composition with a definite rhythm and bright colour, but it is a style which verges on a tour de force. Amid, preoccupied with developments in the world at large, presents an oil, "Towards Space," two squares of different sizes placed in diagonal relationship; again one wonders whether the conception is not too literal.

There is some quite interesting work, perhaps partly derivative, still interesting because it reveals an independence which has possibilities, e.g. Klajman's "In the Wine Cellar" for its simplification of forms and use of appropriate [illegible] colour; Levy-Nagler for her abstract "Composition" in gouache and Harty-Hiel's gouaches, particularly "Nature," for the rich colour. Weissenberg's drawing, "Carmel Landscape," has a strong composition based on actuality.

Two sculptors carve in wood. [illegible] simplified contours, are eminently tactile. Beaber's figures take advantage of the wood to introduce an element of caricature.

As in the professional exhibition at Beit Chagall, the absence of undue influence from the schools constitutes a healthy symptom. H.

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Reisinger Termed 'Exciting Talent'

DAN Reisinger, former Bezalel School Struck Prize winner, has just returned to Israel after an absence of three years, during which time he worked on the Israel Pavilion at Brussels and won the competition for the Brussels Fair Poster. He later executed posters for various departments of the British GPO (one of which is reproduced above) and last month exhibited his paintings at the Ben Uri Gallery in London. Charles S. Spencer writes in "Art News and Review":

The current show at the Ben Uri [illegible] reveals two exciting talents. Dan Reisinger is an Israeli of Yugoslav origin, now about to return home after a year studying [illegible] in this country. This is his first London exhibition of paintings and drawings, which reveal a fine talent for [illegible] draughtsmanship, and a facility with atmospheric effects. [illegible] most pleasing effect.

Kalman Hack's Personal Vision

KALMAN Hack, who from time to time has contributed to collective exhibitions, is now showing a collection of his paintings in the unbroken quiet of the Artists Pavilion in Alharizi Street. I say "unbroken quiet" for this is a gallery which seldom seems to be visited and in the hour I spent there only one person, a woman, entered, peered suspiciously at a few of the paintings and noiselessly stole away. In the case of the Hack exhibition, the gallery is worth a visit for he is a painter of possibilities, with a feeling for composition and for subtle colour.

The paintings (all oils) are abstracts which appear to be based on scenes observed and occasionally there is a definite point of reference: a piece of machinery, the outline of a building or hint of mountain and sky. Some seem like landscapes from another planet, very calm with a feeling of deep space. Most of the work, with its wide areas of softly modulated colour and design built mainly on the horizontal, breathes a sense of inner serenity. Particularly beautiful are the luminous whites of which Hack makes much use. In general, the paintings seem to be a genuine expression of a personal vision.

Ruth Arion

IT is about 10 years since Ruth Arion had a solo exhibition in Tel Aviv and the present show of paintings and drawings at the Chemerinsky Gallery, the work of the past couple of years, sets her present work in quite a different light. Gone are the [illegible] colour schemes which played second role to the incisive, vigorous but somewhat hard drawing which depicted realistically figures and scenes. Now the painter seems to be more romantic in her approach, concentrates on rich colour and tries to weave the component parts of the picture into an overall and unified pattern like a piece of tapestry.

There is a tendency to abstraction in a few of the pictures, such as the "Tower of Babel," which is a [illegible] forms which are almost part of the blue-grey [illegible] forms a definite part of the pattern. Also in "Fishermen's Hut," "Repairing the Nets" or "Sails at Dawn" the artist succeeds in converting a recognisable scene into an integral part of the general pattern. Perhaps the most successful work in the show is "Hills of Nazareth" where [illegible] which Ruth Arion seems to favour, the eye is led [illegible] woven together in a [illegible] of softly glimmering [illegible].

The few drawings, pen-and-ink or pencil, are mostly [illegible] but there is something vague about them. A few [illegible] are pleasantly [illegible] with pale colours. S.W.

ISRAEL'S FOLKTALES ON TAPE

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

FOUR years ago, Dr. Dov Noy, of the Municipal Ethnological Museum of Haifa (and lecturer in Hebrew literature at the Hebrew University), began a comprehensive collection and study of world-wide Jewish folklore. With his tape, he and his enthusiastic aide, Mrs. Heda Yasen of Haifa, travelled through the country, recording tales wherever they were told.

For the first year, the going was slow, with only 250 stories taped. "With a true story teller, every sentence, every word of even the longest tale has a direct bearing on its point. It's the bluffer who embellishes his story with useless, albeit picturesque details. I avoid him," Dr. Noy told me. Slowly, as the tale went round that folktales were wanted, and that "Omer," the daily paper for immigrants, paid for the stories it published to encourage the tellers, more and more tales were volunteered. Thanks in large measure to "Omer," the team has now collected and classified 1,750 of them.

As each story is typed out, it is checked against the Stith Thompson "Motif Index of Folk Literature," a sort of Folk Tales Who's Who running to half-a-dozen fat volumes which is the folklorists' universal guide. Whether the story comes from Afghanistan, Poland or Yemen, its motif can almost invariably be checked in the index. Local additions or variations are registered as "Stith Thompson plus."

Yemenite story tellers have proved the most prolific in Dr. Noy's searches. Already they have contributed 411 authentic folktales, including some of the finest, such as the story about the Sultan who asks a local rabbi why the Jews were dispersed. "We lost our homeland because of baseless hatred among our own people," was the rabbi's explanation, which earned him immediate imprisonment. The Sultan would not believe that such baseless hatred existed. Later, the Sultan is saved from drowning by a poor Jewish greengrocer who is unaware of his identity; but when the Sultan discloses it and offers to fulfil any wish the Jew may have, the greengrocer asks him to ban a competing Jewish vegetable hawker from the city. Thus the Sultan realises that baseless hatred does indeed exist, and releases and honours the rabbi. The story has a double point. The folly of baseless hatred, and as indexed by Thompson (J 2070) "granted any wish, the fool chooses a trifle."

The latter has a parallel in an Eastern Jewish folktale now safely housed in the Museum. A poor Jewish tailor hides the fleeing Napoleon (whom he doesn't know) from advancing Russian troops, just managing to stuff Bonaparte into his own rickety bed and covering him with his six ragged blankets, before the Czar's soldiers break into his hut. These prod their bayonets into the bed but Napoleon is saved by the blankets. He offers to fulfil three wishes for the Jew. The poor tailor first asks for a competing Jewish tailor to be banned from town; then he requests Napoleon's warm cloak, and finally he wants to know how Bonaparte felt when the bayonets gave him such a close shave. Enraged at the folly of these wishes, Napoleon orders the Jew shot at dawn. As the firing squad raises its rifles and takes aim, a French officer dashes up and orders the Jew's release. He delays his flight from the advancing Russians only long enough to hand the Jew a note from Bonaparte, reading: "I felt exactly as you felt just now, you fool."

Common Origins

"[illegible]," says the Talmud. "All the ways of the world are similar." Folktales, too, appear to have a common basis. It is only their individual local flavour that marks them as coming from Plonsk or Makhadar. In Dr. Noy's collection at the Ethnological Museum, the 322 Eastern European stories are numerically second only to those from Yemen. Then come Iraq; Morocco; tales by Israel Arabs; stories by native Israel Ashkenazim (Safad, Tiberias etc.); Afghanistan and Persia; and so on down the list.

The various tales have yielded 141 "heroes" of their stories. The field is easily led by Elijah the Prophet saving Jews all over the world. Rambam comes next, Moses is only fourth, King David fifth. Far behind in 16th place comes the first woman here, Queen Esther, or rather her grave and its miraculous properties for saving distressed Jews. There are also gentiles who are heroes, notably Mohammed. Many stories pit poor but clever Jews against rich but stupid goyim.

Thompson's Index

Throughout the collection the yearning for the Return emerges clearly, wherever the story originated. Russian Czars, German Barons and Arab Viziers invariably come upon Jews fasting on Tisha Be'av, wearing sackcloth. When informed that the mourning is for a temple that fell 2,000 years ago, the mighty gentiles, each in his own language, prophesy that "such a people will one day return." It is interesting to note that such stories are duly indexed as "patriotism," or "love of homeland" by Thompson.

Dr. Noy considers less than 2,000 stories too few for drawing scientific conclusions on Jewish folklore. "We'll start when we reach 10,000," he smiles patiently. But it is already clear that the Jewish folktales are definitely marked by an almost total absence of fables or indeed of animals in general. On the other hand, many have a religious background, with a yearning for the Holy Land.

The team has earned so high a degree of trust among story tellers that they have been able to gather many erotic stories not cited in the Thompson Index, because it is usually very hard to get anyone to tell them to strangers.

The Israel Arab folktales collected usually concern a specific site. Such is the Druze tale explaining the heap of stones, resembling human forms, at Kafr Smi'. Long ago, a village youth was betrothed to a maid from a neighbouring village. On the wedding day his family set out to fetch the bride. On the way back, a little girl fell and soiled her dress. Her mother did not want to dirty her own kerchief with mud in order to clean it, and instead intended using a pitta she carried. But before she could defile the bread, a kerchief floated down from heaven. She put it into her pocket, preferring to soil the pitta. Another kerchief appeared. But the stubborn, greedy woman used the pitta all the same, whereupon the whole group was petrified for the sin of defiling God's gift of bread. The most beautiful stone is of course the bride.

Dr. Noy's work has already aroused considerable interest in folklore circles all over the world, eliciting enquiries even from Leningrad. A selection of the stories will probably be published shortly by a scientific publishing house in England.

"The importance of the collection can hardly be exaggerated. The Stith Thompson Index [illegible] many anti-Semitic [illegible] as well as stories of blood libels, ritual murder, etc. Now Jewish stories, too, are finding their place in the index."

City Budget

At the same time the Haifa museum is struggling to enrich its collection of "material" folklore, such as dresses, jewellery, utensils and religious articles. Unfortunately its funds are strictly limited by the City Budget.

Too often an invaluable, perhaps irreplaceable piece is bought by a tourist as a knick-knack, and the story it tells is lost to Israel. A spirited public committee with generous support, could save this part of folklore for us, just as Dr. Noy's tape-recorder is saving the tales.

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Bestseller Cozzens Examined

By Mendel Kohansky

THE NOVELS OF JAMES GOULD COZZENS by Frederic Bracher. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. 208 pp. (Available at the U.S.I.S. Library).
BY LOVE POSSESSED by James Gould Cozzens. Longman's Green and Co., London, reprinted by Steimatzky's Agency, Tel Aviv. 570 pp. IL8.50.

JAMES Gould Cozzens had been toiling in the vineyards of literature for over 30 years, turning out during that time 11 full-length novels and a respectable amount of short stories, and causing scarcely a ripple, before his 12th novel hit the bookstores with a bang that was heard around the world, and everybody started asking, "Who is Cozzens?"

Few people knew the author of "By Love Possessed," the book which was breaking all sales records. Even though his name had become a household word, the author stubbornly resisted all attempts to make a "public figure" out of him, to submit to the usual treatment America accords its literary celebrities.

Until the publication of "By Love Possessed" Cozzens was also ignored by critics, except for polite but perfunctory reviews on the appearances of his previous books. When he reached best-sellerdom, they suddenly woke up to his existence, and did so with a vengeance. For several months the American literary scene was divided into two camps, those who extolled him as the greatest ever, versus those who found him a windy, pretentious bore.

Frederic Bracher waited till the smoke of the battle had cleared before publishing this thoughtful, painstaking, first full-length study. Characteristically, the book concerns itself solely with the novels of Cozzens; there isn't a word about their author. Which is rather refreshing, kind of a stern reminder that the literary critic's business is to write about books and not about their author's Oedipus complex. It is also limiting, leaving unanswered many relevant questions. What makes Cozzens write in a manner which is so anachronistic; what is the origin of his conservative view, so out of step with present-day American literature, of his obsession with aristocracy, an American aristocracy to be sure?

James Gould Cozzens has been awarded the Howells medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the novel "By Love Possessed." The award is made once every five years for the most distinguished work of American fiction published in that period.

Prof. Bracher defends Cozzens against the accusation of being a snob. Cozzens does not, he maintains, extol the man of wealth and social position, but the competent man, the one better equipped by natural abilities and training to lead; he also makes great demands of his heroes, requires of them a high standard of judgment, strength to adhere to a strict moral code, magnanimous behaviour towards others, including their "inferiors."

Professionals All

It is characteristic of Cozzens that he presents his protagonists primarily as men highly competent in their professions, a pastor ("Men and Brethren"), a flyer ("Guard of Honor"), a lawyer ("The Just and the Unjust"). In "By Love Possessed" the heroes are the professional men of a small community, the judge, the doctor, the pastor, several lawyers. Great portions of the voluminous novels are taken up by the minutest and most accurate descriptions of those men's daily activities in their places of work, which must have required an immense amount of research, and demonstrates the author's high regard for his heroes' as well as for his own calling.

The most frequent and vulnerable target of the anti-Cozzens critics has been his enormously complex style, the long, involuted sentences with clauses within clauses, the use of rare and archaic words whose proper place is only in one of those dictionaries it takes two strong men to lift. Prof. Bracher argues, and convincingly so, that Cozzens' baroque style, though often excessive, serves a definite purpose, "to qualify, sharpen, and enrich an approximately specific meaning already established by the basic structure." And he adds that though the style of his later works, particularly "By Love Possessed," makes heavy demands on the reader, "it richly rewards those who still cultivate the art of full reading."

It would be a fair guess that it wasn't those readers who still cultivate the art of full reading who made a sensational success out of "By Love Possessed," not those entranced by Cozzens' passion for the minute detail, but rather by his minute detail of passion. It must by now be clear to everyone that there is no connection whatever between the artistic value of a book and its market success, that the latter is determined by elements other than literary. Any serious evaluation of an author ought therefore to ignore the market aspect of his career as irrelevant and confusing. This Prof. Bracher did, so that the man from the Mars who will read his study will never guess that one of the 12 novels discussed there was a worldwide sensation and made a rich and famous man out of this hitherto semi-obscure author.

KOPPEL GUEVIN: Independence Day Poster
The above poster was first prize in this year's national competition. The first four places in the competition were taken by graduates or students of the Bezalel Art Academy.

Life of a Rabbi

JOSEPH CARLEBACH AND HIS GENERATION by Naphtali Carlebach. The Joseph Carlebach Foundation, Inc., New York. 1959. 316 pp.

UNLIKE Eastern Europe, Germany produced few rabbinical dynasties in the 19th century and after. The most notable, among them used to be referred to by the initials ABC, standing for the Auerbach, Bamberger and Carlebach families. One of the last-named is the subject of this biography by one of his brothers, four of whom were rabbis. Incidentally, a near relative, Rabbi Joseph Cohn, who died at the age of 97 in Jerusalem in 1948, was the grandfather of Mr. Haim Cohn, Attorney General, who has just been nominated as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Joseph Carlebach, who was born in Luebeck in 1883 as one of the 12 children of the local rabbi and perished in a Nazi concentration camp in Riga in 1942, had an unusual career. He graduated in mathematics and physics, went to Jerusalem in 1905 to teach at the Lemel school for three years, then taught at a girls high school in Berlin. During the First World War he taught at the Jewish Gymnasium in Kovno. Thereafter he became successively rabbi of Luebeck, director of the famous Hamburg Talmud-Torah, Chief Rabbi of Altona and later of Hamburg, from where he was deported in 1941.

Wide learning, a warm heart, and boundless devotion to his manifold tasks combined in Joseph Carlebach to make him one of the best-known spiritual leaders at a time when such leadership was most needed. His strict orthodoxy did not prevent him from recognizing the national element in Jewish tradition and the importance of Eretz Yisrael. Throughout his life he attempted to find a synthesis between the national and the religious heritage.

Written with a brother's love and, as might be expected, with many homiletic references, the biography portrays not only the man himself, but also the background of his generation.

A worthy memorial to a man of worth. *H.M.*

Breakdown in Discipline

By Geoffrey Gorer

WHY THEY COLLABORATED by Eugene Kinkead. Longmans, 21s.

THE great majority of American soldiers in Korea who were taken prisoner by the Chinese and North Koreans behaved disgracefully, whether their conduct be judged by military, by patriotic or by humane standards. Out of 7,190 captured officers and men 2,730 died, often directly due to the callousness or brutality of their fellow-prisoners. Internal discipline did not exist; the meagre food was not shared out fairly, but fought for, the weakest starving.

More shocking still, over a third of the prisoners actively collaborated with their captors, broadcasting messages to be used as propaganda against their own Army, acting as informants for their gaolers, and so on. This collaboration was serious in nearly half the cases. Officers behaved no better than enlisted men. Not one successful escape was made. Only one man in eight behaved really well, did not collaborate in any way and did not mistreat his fellow-prisoners.

This shocking record naturally greatly disturbed the American Department of Defence and they undertook a most massive investigation to try to discover what had gone wrong, and what the Chinese had done to evoke such wholesale defections. More than 720 investigators took very full accounts from 4,000 repatriated prisoners, and administered numerous psychiatric and personality tests. The various accounts were laboriously cross-correlated.

The more general results fall into two parts: the behaviour and expectations of the Chinese (and probably other Communists); and the responses of the Americans to such behaviour. The Communists, it is clear, do not share the traditional view of war as a temporary quarrel between nations who may become allies at the end of hostilities, so that the importance of prisoners of war is merely that of temporarily depriving the enemy of effective fighting men; instead they consider war as one more type of political activity, and prisoners as men capable of giving political help and, furthermore, as men who, for their own good, should be converted to the "true" view of the world. To achieve these ends they are willing to use any means available; but in their treatment of American soldiers (in contrast to their treatment of American airmen) they did not go far outside the Geneva Convention, except in their manipulation of mail as reward and punishment; they used no physical torture nor any of the extreme psychological manipulations magically labelled "brain-washing." They relied almost exclusively on indoctrination and interrogation.

Skilful Interrogation

Interrogation seems to have been the crucial technique. Once a man has shown a willingness to talk on any subject, a skilful interrogator can use this opening wedge to undermine all not very deeply held convictions, and can easily lead from chitchat to treachery. As a result of the investigation, President Eisenhower promulgated a new code for American prisoners of war, under which they should communicate only the minimum essential.

Chinese techniques show how the collaboration could be achieved; the extent of the collaboration and the bad behaviour must be laid directly to the training and practices of the American Army. Here there are controls, for prisoners were taken from other branches of the American forces and from the forces of other nationalities, and no other group has anything like so bad a record. The best record is held by the Turks, who did not lose a single man or have a single collaborator among their 229 prisoners; out of nearly a thousand British prisoners no officers or senior n.c.o.s collaborated in any way, and less than a third of the enlisted men.

American soldiers were given no instructions how to behave if they were taken prisoner, and had received little training in self-reliance, so that they were disorientated when the expected transport and food was not forthcoming. But the basic breakdown was the breakdown in discipline, and this would appear due to the so far unsolved problem of how Americans should behave as officers of a conscript Army. During the Second World War American officers tended to behave with excessive arrogance, receiving very great privileges and treating enlisted men as a lower caste. This provoked so much resentment among the G.Is that after the war a board was set up under General Doolittle to redefine the officers' rights and powers of discipline and make the Army more "democratic." The result was a "Sergeant Bilko" Army, and the disgrace recounted in "Why They Collaborated."

The facts are set out with clarity by Mr. Kinkead, one of the editors of the "New Yorker," who received the collaboration of the United States Army and Department of Defence in gathering the material for this book. The material is presented in a rather tiresomely "personalised" fashion, most of the information being given as speeches by named officers, with brief descriptions of their physical appearance. The facts, however, are so important that the presentation should be overlooked; the relevance far transcends the immediate occasion. It has serious implications for the whole Western world.

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THE NOVELIST'S ART

By ROBIN TWITE

NOVELISTS ON THE NOVEL by Miriam Allott. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London. 30/- (Available on loan at the British Council, Tel Aviv.)

THE time has long since passed when the novel was regarded by people seriously interested in literature as a mere diversion, fit for idle hours only. Today, new books on the theory of the novel appear in droves, while most of the principal novelists are the subject of numerous detailed academic studies. When so much thought is being given to the art of novel-writing, it is interesting to see just what novelists themselves have to say about their craft.

In "Novelists on the Novel" Mrs. Allott has collected extracts from the writings of a number of famous authors. She quotes not merely what English writers have to say about their work, but also the comments of great Russian and French novelists.

The book is divided into a number of sections with such titles as "The Novel as a Portrait of Life," "The Ethics of the Novel" and "Structural Problems." Each section has a fairly full introduction by Mrs. Allott who comments upon the attitude of the writers she has quoted and puts forward a few critical ideas of her own.

The great merit of this collection lies in the insight it gives us into the workings of the minds of the novelists, the understanding which we gain of their particular problems and of their sources of inspiration. We can read, for example, how Henry James heard at a dinner party a casual story "a mere floating particle on the stream of talk," which gave him the idea for the story "The Spoils of Poynton." Or we can learn how Joseph Conrad heard "a story of some man who was supposed to have stolen single-handed a whole lighterful of silver, somewhere on the Tierra Firme seaboard during the troubles of a revolution" — it was this story which afterwards formed the basis of "Nostromo."

Again, we can become familiar with some of the intensity of a writer's struggle to get down on paper his own clear conception. While writing one of his novels Conrad wrote, "All I know is that, for 20 months, neglecting the common joys of life that fall to the lot of the humblest on this earth, I had, like the prophet of old, wrestled with the Lord." But such struggles can, of course, lead to moments of great exhilaration. Flaubert, one of the most frequently-quoted writers in the book, records a minor triumph while writing "Bovary." "Last Wednesday I had to get up to find my handkerchief: tears were running down my face. I had moved myself to tears in writing, revelling deliciously in the emotions of my own conception, in the sentence which rendered it and in the pleasure of having found it."

Altogether reading "Novelists on the Novel" is stimulating. Not only because of the account it gives us of moments such as this, but also because of the many sound things which novelists have to say about the problems of novel-writing. Mrs. Allott's book also makes us aware just how vigorous the novel has been over the last 150 years.

Reader's Letter

BRISCOE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Briscoe performed great services to Ireland and in later years devotedly served the Jewish cause as well. It is a pity that he should be judged less by his activities then by the inaccuracies in his autobiography.

These are regrettably many, but Mr. Wigoder (in his review on March 11) does him an injustice in assuming the inaccuracy in toto of the story of his assistance to Vladimir Jabotinsky in the efforts to save the life of a Jew from the British gallows in Palestine. Mr. Briscoe's story is correct in essence. Only one detail is wrong: the name of the condemned man. Mr. Briscoe confused Dov Gruner with Shlomo Ben-Yosef who was executed by the British in 1938.

Yours, etc.
SAMUEL KATZ

Tel Aviv, March 18.

FOREIGNERS LOOK AT THE U.S.

AS OTHERS SEE US: THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FOREIGN EYES. Edited by Frans M. Joseph. Princeton University Press. (New Jersey). 1959. ix, 380 pp.

By Emanuel Gutmann

AMERICANS, or some of them, have of late become rather sensitive to world public opinion about them. "As Others See Us," a collection of 20 essays, replete with a postscript and an appendix on "National-Image Research and International Understanding," sponsored by the American European Foundation, is one attempt among many to gather information about America's image abroad. Foreign visitors to the U.S. were invited to report on the country as they saw it; how their stay had changed former notions about the country; how their views compare with that of other people in their countries; what the U.S. and their countries could learn from each other, and how to improve relations between them.

The book brings us answers from six West Europeans, including D. W. Brogan from Great Britain, Raymond Aron from France and Luigi Barzini Jr. from Italy; one East European, Marija Vlifan from Yugoslavia, but none from behind the Iron Curtain proper; six Asians, including Israel's S. N. Eisenstadt and India's A. D. Gorwala; three Africans and four from Latin America, one of them Mrs. A. Labarca from Chile.

The essays vary considerably. Some of them retain a personal flavour, one even mentions the number of baths the writer takes daily; others use the "I" rather impersonally. A few leave the impression of sincere personal impressions, while some do no more than rephrase current, and hackneyed, clichés. One or two even read like semi-official statements of their country's foreign policy, which they undoubtedly are (Egypt). On the other hand some authors dissociate themselves quite openly from their governments' policies (South Africa, Indonesia). From some one learns a good deal more about the writer's country than about the U.S. or his reactions to it (Germany, Philippines).

Differences Stressed

Most of the authors stress differences between their country and the U.S.; others the similarities; a few emphasize America's uniformity, others its diversity. One comes across extremely laudatory comments such as this: "The U.S. became... not simply one more political community, but a model, one that essayed with boldness and consistency the greatest institutions and the best democratic form of life known until now." Others, again, are rather severely critical, but always, of course, with a saving grace.

Professor Eisenstadt, in his essay, stresses the unique phenomena of America's basic unity in spite of the country's enormous size and the diversity of its society, and the prevalence of what he calls "middle range" of development in many spheres of life, including culture and technology, rather than of extremes of attainment. He was struck by American concern with ideology, values, tradition and its role as a world power, but then this may show with what kind of Americans he met. He deals but briefly with American-Israel relations and their citizens' mutual images, nor does he emphasise so-called "common traits" of both countries, so dear to writers of similar essays.

The emphasis in the discussions is on cultural and spiritual problems, personal and national values and scales of priorities, pragmatism and "mass culture" (but little about TV), the standing of the intellectual community and the position of women in society, education and interpersonal relations, racial discrimination and social mobility. As sidelines, or examples, one gets everything from Senator McCarthy to out-of-door barbecuing and the beauty of New York Bay. Politics, internal or international, and economic affairs are but rarely discussed.

The avowed purpose of the book is to improve international understanding, and from reading these observations one must conclude that "seeing is believing," although in a few isolated cases this really means believing one's preconceived prejudices.

Gardening in Cyprus

A B C OF FLOWER GARDENING FOR CYPRUS by Lady Murphy. Published by the "Times" of Cyprus.

THIS small booklet, excellently arranged by a gardener who has learned from bitter experience, can be used in Israel, too—but not by beginners. For there is a difference in the time of sowing and planting out between that near neighbour and ourselves, at least as regards the plain.

But even for Jerusalem it could not be said, as Lady Murphy does, that "from October to Christmas is the difficult time to keep supplies of flowers going" and that as yet nobody has found out how to "produce flowers out of doors practically the year round." We in Israel can and do, and we should be thankful indeed that this is so.

But if the calendar cannot be used exactly as to dates, there are plenty of excellent hints for the amateur gardener, couched in plain language, and most concise. So if a local calendar is consulted (for instance the leaflet supplied by Araten, the seed-grower) as to dates, Lady Murphy's booklet will be found a help for Israel gardeners too. *P.A.*

Man Vies with Nature

HEKER ARIM B'GEOGRAPHIA SHEL ERETZ YISRAEL, אקרי ערים בגאוגרפיה של ארץ ישראל (Studies in the Geography of Eretz Yisrael). Number 1. Edited by Prof. D. H. K. Amiran. The Israel Exploration Society in collaboration with the Department of Geography of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

THE effect of natural conditions on Man, and the use Man makes of the physical world around him, are the basic problems of geography. In this volume the authors deal with these problems in their fundamental aspects — physical, economic and historical.

Eretz Israel is a perfect example of how Man adapted his environment to suit his requirements both in ancient times and today. In his article "Geographic Conditions in the Sharon Plain and their Impact on its Settlement," Dr. Y. Karmon shows how differences in settlement in the various parts of the Sharon were conditioned by physical features such as qualities of the soil, water supply and defence possibilities.

The eastern zone of the Sharon was always the main centre of settlement and civilization. In the western zone there were difficult geographical conditions, but these were mastered in the past by technical skill and enterprise. The skill of irrigation engineers in the Roman-Byzantine period made possible the founding of settlements even in swampy areas. Thus there were 28 settlements and two towns in different parts of the western Sharon during this period, compared to eight in Biblical times.

Jewish colonization in modern times penetrated further than that of the Romans, penetrating in the central zone where there are now 27 settlements in comparison with seven in the Byzantine era, while in the Biblical period there were no settlements there at all.

Thus the Sharon is a good example of how modern man is able to meet the challenge of geographical conditions and to change a situation that obtained for generations.

Other articles in this collection deal with various subjects, but they develop this main theme. Thus Prof. Amiran and Mr. A. Shaba write of "Large Cities in Israel," in which they present a geographical comparison of large towns. Y. Kedar and D. Dharon cover various aspects of ancient agriculture in the Negev.

All the contributors attain a very high scientific standard, all the more creditable as they are for the most part young men who have recently finished their studies.

B. ABRAMSKY

Publications Received

SHOLEM ALEICHEM, by G. Kressel. Dvir. 108 pp.
MALRAUX by Geoffrey H. Hartman. Bowes and Bowes, London. 108 pp. 10/6.
WITH INK IN THE BOOK. Stories by Rabbi Dr. J. Newman. L. Rubin, Johannesburg. 125 pp.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THE third and last volume of Otzar Ma'amarei Halacha אוצר מאמרי הלכה letters Nun-Tav, by I. L. Hasidah (Reuven Maas, Jerusalem, 368 pp.) has just come off the press. This is a Talmudic anthology containing close to 35,000 sayings of the Sages selected from all parts of Talmudic and Midrashic literature and arranged alphabetically. A detailed index arranged according to subject matter, it has more than 3,000 entries. This work can be of help in revealing the richness of speech and expression of the Talmudic sages, as well as serve its main purpose of being a handy reference book for *halachic* and *aggadic* teachings.

◆ ◆ ◆

ANOTHER literary compilation of almost the same nature and put out by the same publisher is Otzar Ruvei Avot, אוצר אדרי אבות by Rabbi Zvi Larinman, of which the first volume (432 pp.) limited to sayings beginning with the letter *Aleph* has appeared simultaneously with the last volume of the Talmudic anthology referred to above. This promises to be a slightly fuller work than the latter, although the degree of duplication must necessarily be large. Rabbi Larinman has included selections from medieval works, such as Sepher Hahassidim, together with those collected from Talmudic works.

◆ ◆ ◆

A BOOK which came up for discussion in the Knesset recently is Taharat Hamishpaha Beyisrael טהרת המשפחה ביישראל (116 pp.), published by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, and edited by Rabbi Mordechai Hacohen. It is a convincing presentation in the best of good taste of a necessarily delicate subject. The book contains selections dealing with this topic from the writings of Rabbi Kook and Rabbi Herzog among others. The foreword is by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Toledano. *A. G.*

. . . and English

THERE is something slightly misleading about the title of Mr. Charles Seltman's delightful yet scholarly history of womankind, Women in Antiquity (Pan. 6/- agorot). Although the author, a Cambridge don and a lecturer in classical archaeology, actually deals with the status of women from the earliest periods of antiquity — Mesopotamia, Egypt and Crete, Greece and Rome — his writing is strangely contemporary and in the end he deals with the position of women in modern times.

The book, in fact, is more in the nature of a treatise on women considered in the light of historical experience than a mere history. Mr. Seltman's tone and approach are informed by a spirit of enlightened optimism about his subject. When he concludes that "Woman's liberty is now invincible," he does it neither in sorrow nor in anger, and he adds: "Man, and that means mankind, is the measure of all things, and today perhaps it is the young female of mankind (with her own emphasis on measurements) who has become the measure of all things. Never has young womanhood been so absorbing to others and so absorbed in herself." With 16 pages of photogravure illustrations, this is a real gem of a book. *N.P.*

◆ ◆ ◆

The Stars Grow Pale by Karl Bjarnhof (Penguin, IL 1.25) is an autobiographical novel about a youngster who is gradually losing his eyesight in an environment where no one can guide him to seek help. He moves through a twilight world and the people he encounters are portrayed as they are dimly seen by the small boy. A musical talent begins to emerge and one sees the bridge taking shape that will allow a return to life from the world of endless night. Bjarnhof has told the story of his childhood in a small Danish village with insight and detachment and though the reader is moved, it is not by the tragedy of an encroaching blindness, but rather by the unaffected and unselfconscious courage of a child trying to cope with the irrational decrees of fate. *B.S.*

Life and Letters

Graves Honoured

The William Foyle Poetry Prize for 1959 has been awarded to Robert Graves for his "Collected Poems" and "The Anger of Achilles." The presentation was made recently at the Foyles Literary Luncheon in London. Speaking at the luncheon, Mr. Graves "unveiled," as he put it, on a number of subjects.

"Virgil," he said, "was the greatest anti-poet. His hexameter is impossible and his vision is blurred." Graves said that he did not object to one writer's description of himself as looking like a battered Roman Emperor, provided he knew exactly which of the twelve it was. He would not mind if it were Vitellius, but he greatly object cheerily to being likened to Caligula and Augustus. *S.J.G.*

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Cultural Foundation's Women's Division Delegation Looks Around

Scholarships for Talented Artists

By Diana Lerner

THE recent visit of a delegation of women members of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation and their growing enthusiasm for the Foundation's work here will inspire them to make available scholarship study for more Israelis with talent.

The group was headed by Mrs. Jeannette Solomon, Honorary Chairman of the newly formed Women's Division of the Foundation. Her husband, Mr. Sidney Solomon — President of Brooklyn's largest department store, Abraham and Strauss — accompanied her on the delegation's 12-day tour.

The Foundation's programme enables talented young people to study at Israel institutions at no cost and to go abroad when they have exploited all the possibilities here. Fifty-five per cent of the scholarship students are recent immigrants to Israel. Musicians usually go to Juilliard Academy of Music in New York; artists may study in Paris, Florence or Rome. Scholars: their age level ranges anywhere from six to 30; in art, scholarships are generally awarded to those in the 19 to 25 year category.

There is a constant demand from communities throughout the U.S. for art work from Israel, Mrs. Solomon revealed, mostly from those who have visited the country. More and more Americans have become aware of Israel art in recent years and inquire where they may buy Israel paintings. The Foundation, which often sponsors art shows so that the work of Israel artists may be sold, is preparing an art show in New York which will feature the works of scholarship students and other Israeli artists.

Scholarship students in both music and art make a great impression when they come to the U.S., Mrs. Solomon asserts. However, she wishes Israelis who send their paintings for sale abroad would be a bit more realistic about the prices they ask.

The Women's Division at present consists of just two chapters, one in New York and the other in Cincinnati. Mrs. Leonard Bernstein is National Chairman. Last year the Division sponsored the visit of the Inbal dance group to the U.S. and Canada; this year it will join the men in sponsoring the appearance in America of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

As a result of the tour, Mrs. Solomon and her group promise that more chapters of the Women's Division will be formed throughout the U.S. to further the work of the Foundation. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Solomon the participants included Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Walter Weissman, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Weissman, Mr. and Mrs. Herzbel, Mrs. Eisenman, Mrs. Betty Levinson, Mrs. Anne Goddard, Mrs. Max Reff and Miss Anne Kostant.

Colours and Styling

Two of Jerusalem's newest models shown recently at the Dan Hotel — a straight line frock with Maskit's sleeves that comes in black, yellow and white colour combination. This young-looking costume at right is flattering. It comes in a brown, beige and white check. Piping on colour, pockets, sleeves and jacket is in white and brown.

mr. & mrs.
Again Something New On The Market

Ideal shelf-paper for Passover: What we think is the ideal paper for covering shelves and giving that fresh, clean look to cupboards when the spring-cleaning has been done has appeared on the market. Produced by Atifon, a Tel Aviv firm, it has a special plastic finish which makes it last much longer than ordinary shelf-paper. This plastic finish also enables the paper to be cleaned with a damp cloth, so that anything greasy or oily spilled on it, or any dirt dropped onto it, can simply be washed off, leaving the surface clean and dry. This makes it excellent for shelves in food cupboards, china closets, bathroom cupboards and medicine chests. It is also admirable for the shelves in the children's room, and for covering their tables — we found it very difficult to tear. This paper can also be used for covering school books. If you are the kind who likes to cover all your reading material, it is just the thing, as it comes in very attractive colours, striped, dotted, or just in one colour. Atifon pack their paper in transparent plastic tubes, which are sealed with a special label indicating the number of sheets they contain, and the price. Five metres of any colour cost IL1.65.

Number those keys!! "Mrs." had reason recently to spend a few days in hospital, and it so happened that one of the hospital's store cupboards was situated just at the foot of her bed. This meant that half-a-dozen times during the day, someone would arrive to get something out of the cupboard, which, of course, was kept locked. The key for this particular cupboard was kept on a bunch of about 20 Yale keys, and to her surprise she watched one nurse go round and round that bunch of keys for about five minutes, fitting one key after another into the lock before she finally found the right one. We think that anyone who uses a large number of keys should number or label each one and number or label each door, cupboard or box. We don't want to sound too blasé about this, as sometimes we fumble with the two keys of the two doors leading into our apartment, but we can only hope that whatever the nurse was looking for was not needed for an emergency.

Penicillins Are Multiplying

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

THE emergence of bacteria resistant to penicillin was observed in England and America 10 years ago, only four years after that miracle drug had come into general use. Luckily then, and to this day, many disease germs are still susceptible to its action so that penicillin has maintained an honourable, if diminishing, place in the physician's arsenal. Infections with resistant germs, especially staphylococcus, have so increased in recent years, however, that most hospital infections (and they are very common) are not amenable to penicillin treatment from the very start. How has this come about?

The most probable explanation is that the wide use of penicillin, and there is no doubt that it was used indiscriminately by many practitioners for several years, caused the destruction of very many strains of sensitive organisms. Most normal people, for instance, carry staphylococci in their noses and if they receive penicillin treatment for some infection, the sensitive staphylococci are killed off together with the infecting organism. "Nature abhors a vacuum" and after the cessation of penicillin therapy, their noses become re-colonized with a new strain of staphylococcus. Meanwhile, the staphylococci which were always resistant to penicillin (about one in 100,000,000 in 1946) have flourished with diminishing competition, and so the newcomer to our patient's nose is quite likely to be resistant. In hospitals and clinics, nearly all the "resident" staphylococci, in noses, on hands, in dust and in the air, are resistant to penicillin and, for that matter, to several other antibiotics.

The mechanism of this resistance has been studied in detail. It appears that a resistant bacterium produces a substance called penicillinase that breaks up the penicillin molecule and renders it inactive. The more resistant the germ, the more rapidly it produces penicillinase.

About a year ago, chemists working at the Beecham (of pill fame) Laboratories in England announced the synthesis of penicillins with a new structure that were still powerful antibacterial agents but were more resistant to the action of penicillinase. The chemists had found a way of making several variants on the penicillin theme which gave hope that even if resistance developed to one of the forms, the next one would be active, the penicillinases being very specific as to the kind of molecule they attack.

The first of these new penicillins, called broxil, is now on the market and good reports have already been published as to its effectiveness. In addition to being active against staphylococci resistant to "ordinary" penicillin, it seems to be better absorbed by the body and thus more effective, dose for dose, when given clinically.

Full details of the range activity of broxil have yet to be published but its invention is a major breakthrough in the race to produce new antibiotics quicker than the bacteria develop resistance to them.

MORE GAS USED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MORE than half of the families in Israel now have gas in their homes for cooking, and even in immigrant villages it is rapidly being installed, the companies report. Each of the firms, Pazgas, Amisragas and Supergas, is selling on an expanding scale and gas consumption for home use has risen from 4,000 tons in 1954 to 30,000 in 1959. Figures are expected to rise still higher in 1960, according to all indications.

Innovations to make the ranges more attractive and more handy, and installations that prevent leakage, provide safety valves and more flames in a compact frame are being introduced all the time. Housewives can now cook an entire meal in less time and at lower cost than ever before.

This month Amisragas has come out with a four-flame gold-panelled enamel range of three burners with reflectors which are said to save gas consumption.

Dress Bargains — For Dollars

By Shoshi Redlyns

AN impressed audience of ladies from the Toronto Israel Bonds group saw a small, intimate show of mid-season and winter fashions arranged by Rovell at the King David Hotel last week. All the ingredients which contributed to Rovell's presentation were carefully considered and provided a refreshing contrast to the usual splashy big shows. The audience was small, only 17 models were shown, the music was subdued and not the thumping cacophony which we have come to expect, and the atmosphere was reminiscent of one of the great European fashion houses presenting items to a private purchaser.

Apart from the attractiveness of the fashionwear itself, the most appealing feature of the show to the tourists was the discovery that their dollars were worth 40 per cent more, buying IL3 worth of goods instead of the usual IL1.80. Resident Israelis in the audience noted that a three-piece Abel suit for which they would have to hand over IL250 was a bargain $80 to the tourists. The Bonds ladies were sufficiently impressed with this arithmetic to make the show a decided success for the organisers.

This was the first showing of the 1960-61 mid-season and winter fashions in jerseys and knitwear by Abel and Dorina. Three already classic Maskit designs were also shown as well as knitwear by Maskit. Pencil-slim skirts and box-jacketed three-piece suits predominated, and were worn with matching or contrastingly striped or embroidered [illegible]. The colours most favoured were beige, orange and petrol blue, with an occasional concession to the ever-fashionable black.

Balloon Summer Skirts

The line tends to be slim while the summer dresses shown had balloon-shaped skirts. The bouffant skirts of last summer seem to have entirely disappeared.

Outstanding among the items presented were Abel's bordeaux jersey coat and dress and their simple black sheath with a very versatile pleated stole. Dorina's best bet was a charming orange three-piece, the white sweater embroidered with delicate orange flowers.

Rovell aroused considerable interest with a fresh summer dress of cotton which was grown, spun, woven, designed and made in Israel. Their own design, it was the currently fashionable orange with a bold heavy white braid on the bodice and skirt. Maskit's creations went over very well with the Canadian ladies, most of whom were seeing the classically pure lines of the Desert Coat for the first time. The exotic Toga dress, richly embroidered in heavy gold and silver thread, earned applause as did the very practical Acco slacks and blouse combination.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HEARING groans coming from daughter's room we both rush in fearing that the ceiling has fallen on her, only to find she is being overwhelmed by a particularly savage algebra problem. I retire at once, feeling that this is not in my jurisdiction, and leave the Head of the House to deal with it. As the door closes, can hear daughter's protests as the radio is switched off. She says plaintively that it helps her to have the "Top Ten" on while she studies and it prevents the time from being completely wasted.

AFTER some time during which I can hear voices raised in exasperation and despair the Head of the House emerges white-faced and exhausted saying that he has done all that any reasonable person can do and the rest she must do herself. The radio at once goes on as he comes out and he makes some remarks about "your daughter." (They are always my children in poor subjects and his in those they do well in.) He says it is a pity that I did not pay more attention to mathematics in school as then I could have helped her with these simple problems. I assure him that in fact I paid a great deal of attention to it at school, all of it entirely wasted as far as I can see as it has never had the slightest application in my life nor been of any help.

TELL him I know the theory that it is supposed to be an aid to clear thinking but am convinced that I can think quite clearly enough without having to bring in mysterious formulae. Will never understand why a problem is supposed to be simpler when its digits are presented in letters instead of numbers. If it is so easy, I ask him, then why is it not in more general use? Imagine trying out a recipe which states "Take x eggs + y sugar and beat for z minutes." Can he estimate how many homes will be deprived of their Sabbath treats?

DO not want him to think I am against mathematics. Am sure it is a beautiful and useful subject for those who have the temperament but just as some people can sing and some cannot it is as unfair to penalize those who cannot grasp it as it would be to punish the tone-deaf.

DAUGHTER comes out singing loudly and untunefully to the rock'n roll on the radio. She says she has licked the problem with the help of the rhythm and it really was not so difficult. I should come in and she will explain it to me.

Miss Universe Sought in Russia

By Priscilla Johnson

MOSCOW. — THE Soviet Union may soon be adding another triumph to its string of cosmic victories. It has been invited to contribute a typical Russian beauty to 1960's Miss Universe Contest, to be held next July in Miami Beach.

So far, cultural officials who have been approached here seem dubious, but you never can tell.

If Russia, which has been entering a lot of international competitions lately, consents to join the galaxy of pulchritude, it won't be the first East-bloc country represented. Two years ago, Leopold Dende, the enterprising New York magazine editor who is trying to rope the Russians into this one, persuaded a reluctant Communist Government of Poland to join the contest. The very first year, Miss Poland created a sensation when she won fifth place.

No Miss Soviet Union

It's hardly any wonder that, to Russians, the idea of joining a worldwide beauty contest seems a bit strange at first. There is no Miss Soviet Union, even though a country with 15 constituent Republics and scores of national minorities, each with its own distinctive style of beauty, is in a good position to stage a contest like the one for Miss America.

If Russia can be said to have a lady leader of fashion, it is Mrs. Yekaterina Furtseva, only woman member of the ruling Communist Party Presidium, whose impeccably tailored black suits and pristine white blouses have made her the very model of a modern Soviet career woman.

Maybe the Soviet Union will look at it this way: if economic competition is more peaceful than military competition, as Russian leaders have been claiming lately, why shouldn't competition among beautiful women be the most peaceful of all?

(NANA)

Fireproof Glassware

NEWEST import, just in time for holiday buying, is the famous Jena fireproof glass that makes lovely tableware too. Stocked here now is a complete range of casseroles, roasting and baking dishes, and even something known as an egg cooker.

This firm also has its own patented glass coffee makers, electric or spirit lamp affairs that are new to the country. Very modernly designed tea cups, tea glasses with glass handles, jugs, pitchers, and of course the staple baby bottles, are all part of the Jena glass range.

Delightful Dairy Dishes

By Molly Bar-David

ONE thing the Government is trying to pour down our throats these days that deserves a hurrah is Milk. For some reason (perhaps because of the many years during which we had a milk shortage) the wonderful American habit of taking cold milk at every meal has not yet caught on in Israel. There are a thousand-and-one dishes based on milk and milk products too, and by this I don't mean cottage cheese and leben morning, noon and night.

Here are just a few of them. But before that, here's a tip: use milk instead of water as a base for vegetable and fish soups. Make puddings (even the orange and other fruit flavours) with a milk and not a water base. Use up left-over cake and dry bread to make wonderful kugels with milk. Make ice-cream at home, with milk and a little cream. And of course — cook custards often. Every dish you make will taste better for its milk content, and the health of your family, being nourished with an extra dose of Nature's only completely balanced and perfect food, will be richly rewarded. What's more, milk is a most inexpensive food considering what it gives you.

Fish Chowder

1 pkg. frozen cod, 4 potatoes, diced, 2 onions, chopped, 3 cups milk, 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1 cup water in which fish was cooked, salt and pepper to taste.

Boil fish in salted and peppered water until tender; drain, saving the water. Flake the fish. Cook potatoes and onions in the fish water until about one cup of liquid is left. Potatoes should be soft but not mushy. Add milk and just bring to a boil. Serve in bowls with a pat of butter in each serving. Parsley may be sprinkled on top. This dish makes a hearty main course for a spring luncheon.

Eggs a la King

This is simply wonderful on toast for supper. You can make it more economical by skipping the fresh mushrooms and using only the package of mushroom soup instead. This is enough for six servings:

4 large hard boiled eggs, 1 pkg. mushroom soup, 1 tbsp. flour, 2 tbsps. butter, 2 cups milk, a few chopped stuffed olives or plain olives and chopped red gamba, ½ cup cooked mushrooms.

Melt butter and sprinkle on the flour. Add mushroom soup and milk and cook for five minutes. If you like a thinner sauce, add a little more milk. Stir often as sauce must be smooth. Add the olives and cooked mushrooms as well as the eggs, heat through well and serve on toast or boiled rice.

Scalloped Corn

Into a greased baking dish (a wonder pot is fine if you want to use the top of the stove) put alternate layers of tinned corn (use the liquid for soup), chopped onions, a light sprinkling of flour, salt and pepper and dabs of butter. When the casserole is full, pour in enough milk to cover the mixture, and dab the top with butter and sprinkle with crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until the milk is absorbed. Wonderful warmed over and even very good eaten cold. Children adore this dish.

Cheese Fruit Salad Bowl

This is a cottage cheese dish that is truly festive and you can serve it with pride not only to your family but to guests. Be sure the cottage cheese is very fresh, and one with a high fat content is best.

1 grapefruit, in segments, 2 oranges, in segments, 1 avocado, in segments, French dressing, 1 head lettuce, 1½ cups cottage cheese.

Marinate fruit in the French dressing and chill. Toss the lettuce with dressing. Pile cottage cheese in the centre of the arranged lettuce leaves and make a border of the fruits, alternating the red, yellow and green. Serve at once, chilled.

Honey Bread Pudding

Raisins, ½ desirec, ½ cup honey, 4 cups white bread cubes, 1 litre milk, 4 eggs, ¼ cup sugar, pinch of salt, 2 tsps. vanilla, dash of nutmeg.

Rinse and drain raisins. Combine honey and bread cubes (if put over a low heat for a couple of minutes the cubes will absorb the honey). Blend milk, beaten eggs, sugar, salt and vanilla and add to cubes and mix. Pour into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Place dish in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (or bake in a wonder pot on top of the stove, but add a little more milk—up to 1 cup—during the baking). Delicious with whipped cream for a topping, or with sugared sour cream.

And here is Alice B. Toklas' recipe for Bird's-Nest Pudding (Alice B. Toklas Cook Book, Doubleday).

Butter a baking dish, slice apples into it, sprinkle with sugar. Pour over them a batter made of 1 cup sour cream, 1 cup flour. Mix well, add the yolks of 2 eggs and 1 cup milk in which has been mixed 1 scant teaspoon baking soda. Beat the whites of 2 eggs, fold into mixture. Bake for ½ hour in medium oven. Brush the top with melted butter and sprinkle with sugar. Brown for 10 minutes. Serve with sweetened heavy cream.

New Premiums
Ducky Niki is happy to inform all friends that, in addition to all the other prizes, they can now choose a special Turkish towel, made by "Verdinon," a decorative addition to your kitchen. Send 25 Niki wrappers to NECA Offices, 164 Rehov Hayarkon, P.O.B. 1480, Tel Aviv, and a kitchen towel will be forwarded to you by return mail. Niki Wonder Stick will help you springclean your home for Passover. Niki is so convenient to carry, so easily used to prepare an efficient detergent — just place stick in jar and fill with water — and your detergent is ready
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Long Look at Kol Yisrael

Radio Review

IT is well for radio occasionally to lean back and consider its functions. Broadcasters are liable to get so involved in the task of broadcasting that they have no opportunity to consider basic problems. It is possible that this is being done at the UNESCO level — but that leaves it in the realm of the theoretical. A certain amount of generalization is possible in broadcasting but it must be supplemented by a large proportion of particular application relevant to individual countries. As far as Israel is concerned, it is a long time since I heard anyone getting down to fundamentals.

The question of the relative claims of education, information and entertainment is generally touched upon in the annual Knesset debate on Kol Yisrael but this whole discussion is generally so sketchy, superficial and dilettante as to be useless. A formula has been reached empirically which may well be satisfactory but the subject deserves airing.

The educational role of radio is far from being fully exploited. Despite years of statements of good intentions regarding the use of radio as an instrument of education in schools, etc., the hopes have remained unfulfilled. The afternoon children's features have been roughly constructed according to pedagogical principles; they can claim a certain achievement but are threatened by the forthcoming commercial programmes which will be broadcast simultaneously and which will doubtless attract many children away from the higher standard but lower powered features they have so far gladly accepted.

In the sphere of information, it can also be asked whether our radio is fulfilling its function. It succeeds to a large extent in expounding government policies but its goal is surely broader. It must consciously take on itself the exposition of the various segments of the population to each other. Great play is being made of the potential influence of television as a unifying factor but there is still a long way for radio to go in this respect.

With all our tribes and minorities, a great deal of prejudice is inevitably in existence. Occasionally the radio will come out of its shell and make a contribution. It was stimulated into intensive activity after the Wadi Salib incidents and a few programmes even attempted to explain the North Africans to the State instead of the State to the North Africans, as is the general pattern. But this is exceptional. Generally, tribes and minorities come to the foreground primarily when they contribute something offbeat or picturesque (there are exceptions but these do not appear to be part of a conscious overall plan).

Basic Aim

One of the basic and unique functions of the radio in Israel should be the knitting together of the various sections of the population, so as to bring about greater respect for the unlike. There are potential dangerous tensions in the country which can be to some extent eased by greater understanding — an understanding that will not be reached in the ordinary way because of the compartmentalized nature of our society. The radio offers an opportunity for unemotionalized information which should aim at assisting the nation towards a healthy unity wherein easterner and westerner will understand each other without inferiority or superiority complexes, in which "Kurd" is not a term of contempt or "Yekke" of sarcastic amusement, in which the non-religious and religious — even in its most extreme forms — will live in mutual toleration, in which broadcasts in Hebrew will bring a frank and comprehensive picture of Israel Arabs — their way of life, culture and problems — and reciprocate by telling the Arabs what is really happening in the Jewish sector, which will present the difficulties of the business community as well as of the labourer, of the townsman as well as the country dweller, and so on for dozens of varying groupings.

If such a general policy is undertaken, it is essential that no criterion should be adopted other than enlightenment. Previous attempts along these lines have failed because they have been tendentious — have presented a viewpoint instead of an issue. The healthiest prototype is the Ed Murrow-type feature which dissects a problem from all angles, leaving the final decision to the maturity of the listener.

•

"PENSION Vauquer" was an excellent adaptation by Haim Glickstein of Balzac's "Père Goriot." This fascinating novel presents a rich tapestry of characterization and the adaptation was right to centre around one particular aspect — and the story of Vautrin was chosen as the focal point.

The production by Gideon Tamir was clean and clear. The casting was excellent with a number of good performances, notably Avraham ben-Yoseph's Vautrin. It was daring to attempt something so complex but it came off.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S BROADCASTING: Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Sound of Music" (tomorrow at 8); Scottish folksongs (tomorrow at 1); Arab youth on a kibbutz (Sun. at 6); The Maharal of Prague (Tues. at 6); The Agadir community (Tues. at 8.15); Kol Yisrael orchestra conducted by Aviva Einhorn with David Bar-Ilian playing the Mozart Piano Concerto, K. 453 (Tues. at 9.15); Jews in South America (Weds. at 9.30); Theatre Club Quartet (Thurs. at 7.30); Bernstein's "West Side Story" (Thurs. at 8); "Journey on Seven Seas" (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

BRIDGE

A LOSER ON A LOSER

By JERUSALEMITE

	North	
	S. 4 2 H. 10 8 5 D. Q 10 8 6 C. Q 10 8 4	
West S. A Q 9 H. 7 6 2 D. A K J 3 2 C. 7 3		**East** S. J 10 8 6 5 H. 4 3 D. 9 7 5 C. 9 6 2
	South S. K 7 3 H. A K Q J 9 D. 4 C. A K J 5	

WEST bid one diamond and South reached game at hearts in a rush.

West made the king of diamonds and switched to a trump. This lead spiked the declarer's hopes of ever ruffing his third spade loser, because the defence was just one lead ahead. How should he now plan the hand? Should he hope against hope and play East for the ace of spades?

A closer inspection revealed some hidden treasure in dummy, and South set about to use it. He played two more rounds of trumps and then took three tricks in clubs, overtaking his knave with dummy's queen. Next came the queen of diamonds, the South threw a spade.

Now West was end-played. Since leading away from his major spade tenace would do him no good, he underled the knave of diamonds; but appraising the situation correctly South pounced on it with dummy's ten and parked one of his remaining two spade losers.

In the Groove

"Ten Years" — Documentary Record (Hed Artzi-II", L.P. AN 62-10), 11.11.90.

THE archives of Kol Yisrael have provided the material for this most interesting release, which describes in three-quarters of an hour some of the important events in the young history of our State. Beginning with the famous roll-call at the General Assembly of the United Nations voting the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine, we hear the swearing-in of Chaim Weizmann, the first President of Israel, listen to pronouncements of David Ben-Gurion, meet Golda Meir, Abba Eban and many other leaders of the nation, as well as Israelis and tourists.

The script and production are by Nagdimon Rogel, with Palti Ben-Laish reading the links between the original excerpts and Michael Elbaz responsible for flawless technical execution.

Y.B.

Chess

Problem No. 1323
Leon Loewenton, Bucharest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka8; Qg5; Re3; Ktd5, Kte3; Pb4, d2. (7)
Kd4; Bh2; Kte5; Pd6. (4)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1324
Paul Sadger, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Rd1; Re2; Kte2. (3)
Kb1; Qa1; Pa2, b2, b3, b4. (6)
White mates in three (3x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1319 (Faris): 1.Ka2! with three interferences on c5. Problem No. 1320 (Speckmann): 1.Qc1+! K:h2 2.Qf4+ Kh1 3.Qe4! e6 4.Bg3 e5 5.Bf2 g5 6.Qb1+ Kh2 7.Qh7x; 1.Qe4? e5! 2.Bg3 g5, and there is no check on h7; 1.Qf3? e6! 2.Qe4 e5 3.Qa8 g5! Putting White in Zugzwang in both cases.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

March 15 has become a notorious date in the chess calendar. For the fifth time Moscow chess fans witnessed the struggle for the world championship. This time the scene was the Pushkin Drama Theatre, and exactly at 5 p.m. the opening move was made in the first game of the Botvinnik-Tall match.

Game No. 854
French Defence

M. Tall — M. Botvinnik

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 B:c3+ 6.b:c Qc7 7.Qg4 f5 8.Qg3 Kte7 9.Q:g7 Rg8 10.Q:h7 c:d 11.Kd1 Bd7 12.Qh5+ Ktg6 13.Kte2 d3 14.c:d Ba4+ 15.Ke1 Q:e5 16.Bg5 Ktc6 17.d4 Qc7 18.h4 e5 19.Rh3 Qf7 20.d:e Ktc:e5 21.Re3 Kd7 22.Rb1 b6 23.Ktf4 Rae8 24.Rb4 Bc6 25.Qd1 Kt:f4 26.R:f4 Ktg6 27.Rd4 R:e3+ 28.f:e Kc7 29.c4 d:c 30.B:c4 Qc7 31.B:g8 Q:g8 32.h5. Black resigns.

Curiously enough it was the first time the partners met over the board. There are also some other "firsts:" Tall, at 23, is the youngest player ever to contest the world championship (Lasker was 26 and Bronstein 27). His rival, Botvinnik, is now 48. It is also the first time that players with such diametrically opposite styles are contesting the world championship. The scene did not change, however, as far as the arbiters are concerned: G. Stahlberg is again the chief arbiter, assisted by H. Golombek.

A Fine Endgame

White (Obolenski): Kg1; Qg4; Rd3, Rf1; Bd3, Bd4; Kte6; Pa3, b2, c2, e5, g3, h2.

Black (Veleshin): Kg8; Qc7; Rc8, Rf8; Be6, Be7; Ktd5; Pa4, b5, e6, f7, g7, h7.

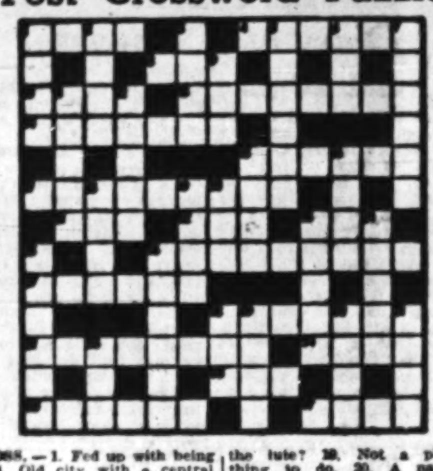
In the above position (from a correspondence game, USSR, 1959), White played: 20.Ktf6+ Kh8 21.Kt:h7! K:h7 22.Rh3+ Kg8 23.Rf6! (Blocking the pawn and keeping the king in the mating net) 23.—B:f4 24.Rg: B:f6 (24.—Ktg6 25.R:e6) 25.Q:f4 Bh4 (25.—Bd8 26.Qh6) 26.Q:h4 Qd8 27.Qg4. Black resigns.

The Jerusalem Championship was won by veteran Master Yosef Dobkin, with 8½ points out of 11 games, drawing his final game against ex-Zahal champion M. Rom. The winner was followed by Rom, Ruppin, Helman, Ehrlich, etc. In Ramat Gan Fuchs and Stefak were leading with 6½ points each after the 8th round. The Reti Club championship was won by D. Wolfinger (9½ points), in front of Dr. Gruengard and S. Arkadi.

N.T.C., division B, North: — Hadera 4 — Haifa Youth Club 2; Kfar Saba 3½ — Herzliya 2½; Emek Hefer 3½ — Kfar Ata 2½. South: Holon 5 — Kiryat Gat 1; Rishon Le Zion 4 — P.O. Workers 2; Beersheba 4 — Reshevsky Club 2; Petah Tikva 3 (1) — Lasker II T.A. 2(1).

ELIAHU SHAHAF

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Fed up with being ill? 4. Old city with a central part. 8. Slice of the profits? 10. Continent. 13. It should go up after a while. 14. Authority to give a man an appointment? 15. They don't move at the movies. 17. Is apt to necessitate red-tape. 21. A bit of a sneeze! 22. Spin out. 23. It's handy for cleaning. 26. They are held to be of sentimental value. 27. Word only moderately emphatic? 28. More than eight pounds, possibly. 32. Elevated oneself? 34. Roasting oven? 35. The expert will use a little paint! 36. He was no match for William. 37. Speculative beast?

DOWN. — 1. Imitation hams, possibly. 2. May separate Chu from Chow. 3. Short shot. 5. Rather attractive. 6. Endless riot in South America. 7. Men may lie in it. 9. Should this game be a draw? 11. As worn in boats, possibly? 12. The first man's president. 15. Move one foot about three feet? 16. Yes, it means "behold" all right. 18. In the lute? 19. Not a pleasant thing to do. 20. A name in cycles? 23. Get a man to go for some fruit. 24. Slept in disarray. 25. Chest expander. 26. Officer, we hear, exposed by shelling! 28. In the position to commit bigamy. 29. Can be made and eaten. 30. That beast after Robertson? 31. May be paid an astronomical figure. 33. No thoroughbred.

SOLUTION FOR MARCH 18

ACROSS. — 1. Colt. 4. As-ale-a. 8. Yes. 10. Ides. 13. Shingles. 14. Cosh boy. 15. Steppe. 17. Cockroach. 21. Ray. 22. Ado. 23. Are. 26. Gratitude. 27. Themes. 28. Caramel. 32. Plant-ain. 34. Rose. 35. Dog. 36. Either. 37. Week (weak).

DOWN. — 1. Chic-(Ken). 2. Lies. 3. Peso. 5. Zenith. 6. Lil-(lian). 7. Answer. 9. Shy. 11. Do-nor. 12. Shaky. 16. Scot. 18. Peru. 18. Cake. 19. Oars. 20. Ada. 22. Attar. 24. (cutting) Edges. 25. Staple. 26. Gentle(man). 28. C.I.D. 29. Anon. 30. Mole. 31. Leek. 38. Act.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Mascagni: Overture "Maschere"; Corelli: Concerto Grosso in D; Smetana: Polka, Furiant and Dance of the Comedians; Weber: "Invitation to the Dance"; Verdi: Excerpts from "La Traviata," Act One; Prokofiev: March from "The Love of the Three Oranges." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Chamber Music: Vivaldi: Concerto for Viola d'Amore, Lute and Harpsichord; Mozart: Trio in G, K. 496, played by the Bolzano Trio. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Paganini: Violin Concerto No.2 in B-minor, opus 7 (Soloist: Ruggiero Ricci); Tchaikowsky: "Swan Lake", Suite, opus 20 (Conductor: Igor Markevitch). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 7.20 ... At the request of Marcello Curtis (Bass-Baritone) of "La Scala," Milano. 7.50 Shabbat tunes. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "A Companion in Travel" — by H.C. Hendersen, presented by H. Meron, Hebrew: E. Kornfeld, directed by M. Ohad. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Grieg: Overture "In Autumn," opus 11, played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. Hekel Tavares: Concerto in the Brazilian Style, for Piano and Orchestra, opus 105, played by Felicija Blumenthal, with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Anatole Fistoulari. Max Reger: Variation and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart played by the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Karl Boehm. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.30 Sabbath Morning Concert: Purcell: Sonata for Trumpet; J. Ch. Bach: Sinfonia in E-flat major for Double Orchestra; Lenox Berkeley: Serenade for Strings. 10.00 "What's New in Science." 10.15 Buddy Franco (Clarinet). 10.30 Opera: Tchaikowsky: "Eugene Onegin." 11.30 "Stage and Screen." 12.10 Light Classical Music: Sullivan: Savoy Dances. Milhaud: Two Dances from Suite Provencale. 12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Songs of the Nations. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Concert: Bizet: Farandole; Martini: "Le Plaisir d'Amour"; Rimsky-Korsakov: Indian Song from "Sadko"; Rachmaninoff: Prelude in C-Sharp minor; Massenet: Navarraise; Rossini: Aria from "The Barber of Seville"; Beethoven: "Turkish March." 4.30 "Curtain Up": "The Last Journey" by Andre Maurois. 7.10 Light Music. 5.30 Music for Trumpet of the Baroque, played by Maurice Andre with Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Colombo. Madge: Concerto in D for Trumpet and Orchestra; Clark: Suite in D, for Trumpet and Orchestra. 6.00 Literature and Art. 6.30 "Baton Up"—Paul Whiteman & his Orchestra. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 7.59 Announcements of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "The Voice of Music" — A Musical by Rogers and Hammerstein with Mary Martin and Theodore Bikel as soloists. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yehezkel, Chaps. 43 & 44. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 The Bible Research Society's Conference on Psalms. 10.00 Jazz from Champs Elysees. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 202, 492 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert Preview. 8.30 "Guest Artists": Vasco Kampagnano (Tenor) — Italy. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.35 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Soiree Musicale": Haydn: Cello Concerto, played by Josef Schuster with the Haifa Orchestra, conducted by Sergiu Comissiona. Rossini: "Regata Veneziana" — Three Songs for Soprano and Piano, performed by Netania Davrat. Mozart: Symphony No. 35 in D ("Haffner"), played by the Haifa Orchestra, conducted by Sergiu Comissiona. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

467 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Today: 10.30: News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.30 News. 10.40 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 "This Week's Portion." 10.55 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.30 Shabbat Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.30 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (486, 225 and 235 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.08 Request Programme. 6.45 Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Vivaldi & Bizet. 7.55 Reading from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.08 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 Musical Miniatures. 8.00 Musical Pot-Pourri. 8.30 The Night Following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.26, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.86 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Issues in the News on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Special News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Press USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Press Opinion, USA on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Near East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 16, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme: (464 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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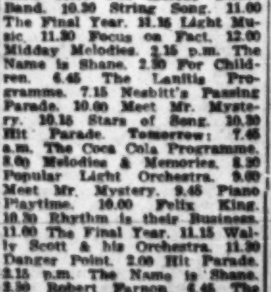

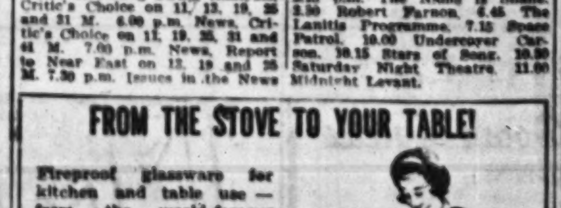

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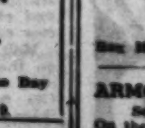

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